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ABSTRACT

Noting that problems of high rates of poverty, hunger, and food insecurity will persist unless steps are taken to reduce them, this report of the Food Research and Action Center details food and nutrition programs throughout the country. The report, designed for use by federal government, states, localities, advocates, religious organizations, schools, service providers, and non-profit organizations, presents data on the extent of hunger and on nutrition usage for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The following federal programs are described: (1) Food Stamp Program; (2) National School Lunch Program; (3) National School Breakfast Program; (4) Summer Food Service Program; (5) Child and Adult Care Food Program; (6) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC); (7) the Emergency Food Assistance Program; and (8) the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. Following the general descriptions, the bulk of the report contains the state profiles detailing participation in each of the above programs as well as information on demographics, poverty, unemployment, and financial benefits for needy families. Additional data tables include information on food stamp program participation from 1997 to 2002. (HTH)

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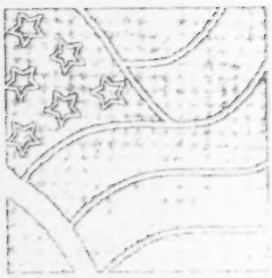

STATE OF THE STATES:

A Profile of FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS ACROSS THE NATION

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About FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and under-nutrition.

This report was prepared by Doug Hess and Jim Weill.

INTRODUCTION

A little more than a century ago, Nathan Straus, an immigrant to the United States and an owner of Macy's, became a fierce champion of the pasteurization of milk to save the lives of infants. He opened nearly 300 milk stations, first in his home city of New York and then around the country and abroad, giving infants pasteurized milk and campaigning for pasteurization. After years of experience and studies, he testified to the New York City Council in 1909:

> The city is paying millions to support hospitals. It is time for the city to do something to keep people out of hospitals. ... I have done as much as one man and one purse can do to save the lives of the children of this city. Now I must put the work up to the city. ... Every baby in the city is entitled to such milk.

We live in a time when many individuals are acting heroically to stem a rising tide of hunger in America. But by their actions, and their words, they are making, to the President and the nation's governors, the type of plea that Straus made to the New York City Council – they have done as much as one person or one hundred thousand persons can do; the government must do its share; it is time for the government to act to keep its people out of the hospitals, to prepare its children for school, to feed its children in the summer, to help its families have the basic necessities in life.

A rash of recent reports from around the country tell us much about today's realities for the nation's families: In Ohio, demand at one food bank is up 125 percent since 1999. In the Springfield, Missouri area, demand at the food bank is up 45 percent over the last year; in Chicago, it rose 37 percent in that time; in New York City, 45 percent since 2000. Virtually every week there is a new report or two like these. And increasingly in recent weeks there are reports as well of governors dealing with state fiscal crises by cutting funds for food banks and other nutrition programs.

In December, the U.S. Conference of Mayors survey of 25 large cities found that requests for emergency food assistance had increased an average of 19 percent in 2002. Faced with skyrocketing requests for help, nearly two-thirds of the cities reported they had to decrease the quantity of food provided to those in need or the number of times people can come and get food assistance.

But of course this is not just a big city phenomenon. Last month, on 60 Minutes II, CBS took a heart-breaking look at some of the families in a

seemingly endless line of 896 people waiting outside a food bank in rural southeastern Ohio. Nathan Straus would have been particularly dismayed, 100 years later, to hear a working class mother in our incredibly rich nation explain that she buys whole milk and cuts it with an equal part of water. "It makes milk last longer. The baby needs milk." When asked what her dream in life is, this Ohio mother said it is to feed her baby undiluted milk. We live in a nation where politicians propose ever-larger tax cuts for the rich while mothers' dreams are reduced to feeding their babies milk uncut by water.

When the U.S. Conference of Mayors released its report in December, Mayor Bill Purcell of Nashville said "These are not simply statistics. These are real people who are hungry and homeless in our cities." People like Jenny, an Ohio schoolgirl in the 60 Minutes II story who sometimes does not eat between school lunch one day and school lunch the next.

Jenny is very real to me, perhaps because that is my school-aged daughter's name. All over America there are hungry adults and children who have your name, and my name, and our children's names. Their names are real, their faces are real, and their pain is real.

The Census Bureau tells us that, as of 2001 there were 12.7 million children and 20.9 million adults in this country who were living in households suffering from hunger or "food insecurity without hunger" – the latter meaning that, for economic reasons, parents are skipping meals so children have enough to eat, or the family is only getting enough food into the house by using emergency food sources, or there is no hunger per se but the family can not afford an adequate, healthy diet meeting basic nutritional standards, or any of several other criteria that simply mean they live on the very edge of hunger.

The 33.6 million people in hungry and food insecure households in 2001 were 2.6 million more than in 1999. And the number today is almost certainly larger.

The reasons for this widespread hunger and food insecurity are fairly straightforward. First, family cash incomes just are not enough to meet basic needs. Unemployment has risen. The minimum wage has been losing ground to inflation for years and is now far below what is needed to support a small family, even if a parent works full-time, year round. Wage inequality has grown egregiously, and far too many jobs pay too low wages, often for too few hours or too few weeks, and increasingly with few or no benefits. And government income supports for the poor and jobless, like unemployment compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and state general relief, have been eroding in their reach and value for years.

At the same time that family incomes have eroded, federal nutrition, health, child care and other supports are not filling the gaps. They fall far short of what is needed both in the number of low-income people they reach and in the amount of benefits they provide.

In previous periods, and particularly in the 1970s, expansion of the Food Stamp Program and intensive efforts of the federal and state governments and advocates to get nutrition benefits to all eligible people led to substantial declines in hunger. In the 1990s, however, the process was reversed, and food stamp participation fell by more than a third from 1995 to 2000.

Even when they are available, food stamp benefits just are not enough to last the month. They never have been, but they were cut further by Congress in 1996 as one of the steps allegedly taken to reduce the deficit. That's one reason the Jennys of Ohio sometimes go from school lunch to school lunch without anything in between. Now, we have huge new deficits which are caused – "ironically" is the word that comes to mind, but it is hardly adequate to the situation – in significant part by huge tax cuts that are going overwhelmingly to the richest Americans. And some in Congress say that cutting taxes and expanding deficits will provide them a rationale to cut benefits again in the future.

The federal child nutrition programs – school lunch and breakfast, summer and afterschool food, WIC, and child care food – are dramatically effective programs that reduce hunger, improve cognitive development in young children, improve school performance and reduce behavioral problems, provide essential nutrition (school lunch alone provides one-third to one-half of low-income participants' daily nutrient intake), and improve the health of mothers, infants and children. Cuts to several of these programs in the 1980s and 1990s, however, have reduced their effectiveness as well. After reimbursement reductions made in 1996, the number of children fed by the Child and Adult Care Food Program in family child care homes fell even as state welfare-to-work programs were pushing hundreds of thousands more children into such homes.

There will be an opportunity to strengthen these programs this year in the child nutrition reauthorization. What is needed is a modest investment in cost-effective improvements. But the President's proposals, with more than $2 trillion of tax cut costs, had no room for a penny of child nutrition improvements.

When it comes to participation in programs, hunger, and demand for emergency food, cause and effect are pretty straightforward. For example, when most legal immigrants lost food stamp benefits in 1997, the incidence of hunger and food insecurity among immigrants soared. Other reductions in food stamps and child nutrition programs like summer food and the Child and Adult Care Food Program had wholly predictable effects, shown by

study after study as low-income families fell out of the programs and could no longer afford enough food.

What we have learned is that both the federal government and the states must do much more to buttress families' incomes and to strengthen the nutrition safety net, and do so consistently over time. This FRAC report on the *State of the States* provides basic data as one tool for helping governments at all levels and schools, advocates, food banks, religious congregations, other service providers and non-profits measure how they are doing in the effort to get key public nutrition programs to more people in need and to provide more adequate benefits. These data describe the extent of hunger and the use of nutrition programs for the United States as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Through these data the *State of the States* gives a snapshot of how well or badly each state is doing in using available tools to meet the needs of hungry people and improve the health of low-income families. It is up to public officials, schools, concerned citizens, religious congregations, community organizations, anti-hunger advocates and many others to make sure that the federal, state and local governments meet their responsibilities, and that each community is taking full advantage of the available federal nutrition resources to end hunger.

The responsibility of state and local agencies, in particular, is heightened during a time of a weak economy, when jobs disappear, wages fall, hunger and food insecurity increase, but states' resources to meet their residents' needs shrink. The federal programs described in this report are ideal for helping states cope with this challenge. In most of the programs, benefits are paid for 100 percent by the federal government; and most are entitlement programs, without federal spending caps, so they can grow as need grows and as states, localities and schools make decisions (within the parameters set by federal rules) to expand eligibility or increase benefits. Choices to improve the programs thus help states meet the growing human needs of their residents while using little or no state funds, and bringing in substantial federal funds to help stimulate the economy. Some tools to use in encouraging those choices are listed after this introduction.

Even with the gaps in the federal programs, states and communities can reach millions more people with essential nutrition benefits – to make sure babies are drinking whole milk; to make sure that every person in this country has enough to eat. As Strauss said in 1909, every baby is entitled to such milk. It is nearly a century later. We have reached a point where every baby, child and adult should be entitled to enough nutritious food.

Jim Weill

For additional information on any of the nutrition programs described in this report, FRAC has a range of guides and publications available, as well as extensive additional information posted on our website (www.frac.org). Among recent reports are:

$ *Get Ready for Food Stamp Reauthorization Changes in Your State*, a user-friendly guide to what states should be doing to implement the new food stamp law.

$ *Good Choices in Hard Times: Fifteen Ideas for States to Reduce Hunger and Stimulate the Economy*, describing key choices in the food stamp and child nutrition programs that states, localities and schools can make quickly to bring in federal funds to meet needs in hard economic times.

$ *School Breakfast Scorecard: 2002*, a status report on the School Breakfast Program, how each state's performance ranks, and ways to improve the reach of the program.

$ *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*, describing each state's performance in feeding low-income children in the summer and strategies to expand summer nutrition coverage.

Each can be downloaded from our web site.

FRAC also has a weekly e-mail digest of news on hunger, nutrition and poverty issues, summarizing reports, events and resources on the web from FRAC, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, other government agencies, the network of anti-hunger and anti-poverty organizations, and the media. To subscribe, go to http://capwiz.com/frac/mlm.

THE NATION'S NUTRITION PROGRAMS: BACKGROUND AND INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT

Food Stamps

Background

Food stamps are a critical support for millions of low-income people but should be reaching millions more. Because of a disastrous decline in participation in the 1990s, only about three out of five persons eligible for food stamps are receiving them.

Food stamps are critical because without them millions more people in this country would go hungry. Even before the recession, the economy was not providing enough year-round, full-time jobs with wages high enough to support a family. Wages and benefits for workers in the bottom parts of the job market are lower than a generation ago. Individuals and families – both unemployed people and low-income working people and their families – need a set of key public supports: Medicaid and SCHIP health insurance, child care help, the benefits of the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit (EITC), and nutrition programs like food stamps, WIC, school meals and others.

The monthly food stamp allotment is one of the most crucial of these supports, reaching across the spectrum of low-income individuals and families, with few categorical limitations. For example, for parents working in jobs paying the minimum wage or a little more, or working at higher wages but forced by the job market to work for less than 40 hours a week or 52 weeks a year, support from both food stamps and the EITC is essential to pull the family out of poverty. Food stamps and the EITC together often can be as much as take-home pay. For these low-income working families, food stamps often make the difference between hunger and food security, and they help families avoid impossible choices between buying food and paying rent and utilities, or between feeding their children and getting access to medical care, paying child care or school fees, or purchasing other necessities.

Recently some conservative commentators have claimed that food stamp benefits are too generous and therefore contribute to obesity. A long line of studies, not to mention common sense, shows the opposite. Food stamp benefits average 79 cents per meal per person. The most a family of four (benefits are scaled to family size) could receive in a month is $465 worth of food stamps, and most households receive considerably less than the maximum benefit. Anyone who knows what groceries cost knows this is hardly too much. In fact, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) own studies as well as academic studies have consistently shown that, even though

food stamp families' grocery purchasing skills are the same as or better than those of other families, the food stamp allotment is not adequate for most families to obtain a healthy diet. The government's low cost diet – a more realistic gauge of what a low-income family needs – would cost $598/month to purchase.

If food stamps have a connection to obesity, it seems to be that their inadequacy precludes buying enough fruits and vegetables and instead forces purchases of other, less expensive foods that keep hunger away but do not provide enough balance. This is particularly true in low-income neighborhoods where the absence of supermarkets drives up prices and reduces food quality. Poverty and food insecurity and the inadequacy of food stamps contribute to obesity; the imagined generosity of the food stamp allotment certainly does not.

There have been two periods of change in food stamp participation numbers in the last decade. First was a long period of steep decline beginning in the mid-1990s. More recently, the program has experienced more than two years of participation growth.

The period of decline resulted from a strong economy (fewer families and individuals needed food stamp help) and, more importantly, state and federal policies and practices that pushed millions of eligible poor people out of the program. In an average month in 1995 there were 26.6 million food stamp participants. But the federal welfare law passed in 1996 forced millions of people out of the program – mostly low-income legal immigrants whom Congress made totally ineligible, and jobless, childless 18-50 year-old adults given a limit of three months benefits in any 36 months, unless states took certain options to soften the impact of this harsh rule. By November 1997 the number of participants had fallen by 4.2 million in a year, to 19.9 million.

But even after the changes Congress made in policy had mostly played themselves out, the caseload continued to plummet. By January 2000 there were 17.1 million recipients. The economy was booming in the late 1990s, but by and large this huge food stamp participation decline did not reflect decreased need. The participation drop far outpaced the decline in poverty or any other measure of improved economic circumstances of lower-income people. Study after study showed that the lion's share of the drop came among eligible families.

There were numerous causes of this at both the state and federal levels. States were focusing their energy on pushing and keeping families off cash welfare, and gave much lower priority to the job of reducing family poverty and getting low-income families, including families with newly working parents, the food stamps, child care and health benefits for which they were still eligible.

Multiple pre-existing barriers to working families stayed in the program after the 1996 welfare law was enacted, and some new barriers were erected: new welfare office "diversion" practices intended to delay or deny assistance to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) applicants had spillover effects of denying food stamps and Medicaid for working families; TANF termination practices did not let families know they remained eligible for food stamps and Medicaid, or created confusing processes before they could retain eligibility; and frequent recertifications and intrusive reporting and verification processes had a particular draconian impact on working families by making the costs for them to stay in the Food Stamp Program too high in terms of hours of waiting in welfare offices, time away from work, multiple office visits and basic lack of dignity.

Some of these state and local practices were driven by flawed federal quality control standards (federal rules governing the tolerance level of errors, including small computation errors, states can have without incurring federal fiscal penalties). These rules encouraged more bureaucratic state barriers that reduced access, especially among poor working families. And on top of these practices, millions of families just did not know that they could get food stamps if they were not receiving welfare, or while they worked, or that the federal five-year lifetime time limit on TANF, which was so widely publicized, does not apply to food stamps.

Participation among eligible families nationally fell from an estimated 74 percent in 1994 to 57 percent in 1999. Even more startling, at a time when much of the talk from state and federal office holders was about supporting working families getting off welfare participation, in the population of low-income *working* families eligible for food stamps fell from 54 percent in 1994 to 47 percent in 1998.

The cost to families of these declines was clear. They showed up in the USDA hunger and food insecurity numbers, which remained high in spite of a booming economy, and in the many national and state studies showing the inability to afford food and the high rates of hunger among those people leaving cash welfare for low wage jobs (or no jobs) and not receiving food stamps.

In important respects, however, this situation has begun to turn around. The Clinton Administration took a series of steps in 1999 and 2000 to simplify the states' job of getting food stamps to eligible families, especially working families. Congress also acted, passing legislation in 2000 to improve assets rules for families owning vehicles, making food stamp benefit levels more adequate for families with high shelter costs, and making funds available for food stamp outreach. And states increasingly began to pay greater attention to the need to stem the food stamp participation decline.

This momentum continued in 2001 and 2002. The Bush Administration's USDA worked to strengthen the program to reach more families in need. Continued funding of outreach represented both a means to bring needy people into the program and a signal to Congress, the states and the public of a USDA commitment to the program. The Administration worked in 2002 to restore coverage for many of the legal immigrants made ineligible in 1996, and for other essential improvements. The eventual Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 adds $6.4 billion in new funds for the Food Stamp Program and other nutrition programs over the next 10 years through a number of program enhancements and simplifications: partial immigrant restorations; transitional food stamp benefits (at state option) for families leaving TANF; a slight increase in benefits through an increase in the standard deduction from income; and new state options on income and asset rules, frequency of reporting, length of certification periods, treatment of child support income, and other matters that will help applicants and recipients.

Now, much detailed implementation work needs to be done at the state and local levels to more completely remedy the food stamp legacy of the second half of the 1990s. States need to reach as many as possible of their needy, low-income residents with food stamps.

In the meantime, participation rates began growing even before implementation of the 2002 reauthorization law. Caseloads have been rising not just because unemployment has risen and wages fallen. The federal administrative and Congressional changes of 1999-2001 began to get traction. Growing outreach efforts had an effect. And positive state changes in policies and practices accelerated as many states realized the high price they and their low-income residents were paying for the food stamp decline of the 1990s. Part of that price was the food insecurity and hunger rates reported by the Census and in the many studies of what was happening to TANF leavers. And part of that price was the states forgoing billions of dollars of federal food stamp funding during an economic downturn – especially costly since USDA estimates that every $1 in federal food stamps generates nearly $2 of economic activity in a state.

These factors have combined to push participation back up, from 17.1 million in November 2000 to 20.3 million in November 2002. While participation is still nowhere near 1995 levels, the decline after November 1997 has been wiped out. This effect has not been uniform – participation fell 31.7 percent in California while it rose 7.1 percent in the rest of the country over the five years from November 1997 to November 2002.

Changes in Number of Food Stamp Participants, November 1997- November 2002

Top States		Lowest States	
Oregon	+60.0%	California	-31.7%
Nevada	+40.1%	Maryland	-25.9%
Wisconsin	+38.5%	New Jersey	-25.6%
Indiana	+36.2%	Massachusetts	-18.6%
Arizona	+35.7%	Vermont	-18.0%
Missouri	+30.0%	New York	-17.0%
South Carolina	+25.8%	Pennsylvania	-16.2%
Oklahoma	+25.6%	Connecticut	-13.3%
Idaho	+24.7%	Hawaii	-12.5%
Tennessee	+23.9%	West Virginia	-12.2%

But nationwide, the program has responded to the state and federal improvements and to the rising tide of economic need far better than in the 1990s. And the Bush Administration projects that, because of the economy and the Food Stamp Reauthorization Act improvements, the caseload will continue to rise, to an estimated 21.6 million persons in an average month in federal fiscal year 2004.

State Data in this Report

The state-by-state profiles in this report provide information on several aspects of food stamps:

- average monthly participation in that state in the Food Stamp Program in FY 2002 (preliminary numbers);
- the percentage change in monthly participation from FY 2000 to FY 2002;
- the amount of the average monthly benefit per person in FY 2002; and
- the aggregate amount of federal funds the state received for food stamps in FY 2002.

Each state's profile also includes the USDA estimate (for 2000, the last date for which an estimate is available) of participation in the program as a percent of potential participation if all eligible persons in the state were covered. (Because these numbers are estimates, USDA expresses each state's percentage as a range, with a 90 percent confidence interval.)

Estimated Percentages of Eligible Persons Participating in Food Stamps, 2000

Top States		Lowest States	
Hawaii	88%-100%	Nevada	33%-45%
District of Columbia	81%-90%	Massachusetts	37%-49%
West Virginia	75%-92%	Idaho	39%-51%
Maine	69%-87%	Arizona	43%-50%
Missouri	69%-86%	Texas	44%-50%
Michigan	71%-81%	Delaware	41%-56%
Kentucky	67%-83%	New Hampshire	42%-56%
Alaska	67%-82%	Utah	44%-57%
Oregon	66%-81%	Florida	47%-56%
Vermont	65%-82%	North Carolina	48%-55%

The appendices in the back of this report also include state-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation in recent years.

Child Nutrition Programs

The federal government's child nutrition programs – School Lunch, School Breakfast, Summer Food, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and WIC – provide healthy and nutritious food to millions of pregnant women, infants and toddlers in their homes, to preschoolers in child care, and to school-aged children during the school day, in the morning before school, in afterschool programs, and over holidays and vacations. For many children these programs provide more than half of the nutrition they receive each weekday.

The food and the federal funding to pay for it help not only the children and their families, but also providers and communities. The food acts like a magnet to attract hungry children to the in-school and out-of-school programs; the good nutrition makes the children better prepared for school, healthier, better behaved, more attentive and better able to learn; and the funding helps stabilize the incomes of programs and providers, letting school and community-based programs use their scarce resources for other services children need.

Advocates, states, localities, schools and non-profits have worked hard to broaden the use of the programs' resources, to feed more hungry children and to bolster services for children. Breakfast, summer food, and afterschool campaigns have had an impact in hundreds of communities. Participation in some of these programs has been growing steadily, in some cases for more than a decade.

As discussed below, school breakfast, afterschool food and WIC participation are all growing. In other programs, particularly summer food

and food for children in family child care homes, cutbacks, red tape and fits and starts in national policy are getting in the way of feeding hungry preschoolers and school-aged children.

In all the programs, there is much unmet need. The programs are up for reauthorization by Congress in 2003, and Congress has an opportunity to address this unmet need. Improving access to the programs, reducing red tape, and improving the quality of the nutrition in the programs all must be high priorities.

School Lunch

Background

The National School Lunch Program, which began in 1946, is the oldest and largest of the child nutrition programs. It serves lunch every day to more than half of America's school children, and the majority of the participants are low-income children who receive lunch for free or at a price to the child greatly reduced below the school's actual cost (free or reduced price lunches).

In the 2001-2002 school year, on an average day more than 27.1 million children received lunches through the National School Lunch Program, up slightly from the year before and up from 26.8 million two years earlier. The number of public schools participating in the program was 97,143, up about 900 from the prior year, and nearly 2,000 from 1999-2000.

The amount of federal funds going to a school for each child's lunch depends on that child's family income. For children who are not low-income, a nominal federal payment is made, but the child's family pays most of the cost. These are called "paid" meals. Considerably larger per meal reimbursements are made by the government to the school for children with low family incomes, who receive lunches either for free (if family income is below 130 percent of the poverty level), or at a substantially reduced price (for children with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty).

In 2001-2002, on a typical school day, 15.3 million of the 27.1 million total National School Lunch Program participants were receiving free or reduced price lunches. The number of low-income participants was up slightly from the prior year.

State Data

In this report, each state data page sets out:

- the number of schools in the state that were participating in the National School Lunch Program for the 2001-2002 school year;
- the average number of students eating school lunch each day under the lunch program;
- the number of those students who were receiving free or reduced price lunches;
- the number of students paying the cost themselves; and
- the amount of money the federal government spent on the program in the state.

School Breakfast

Background

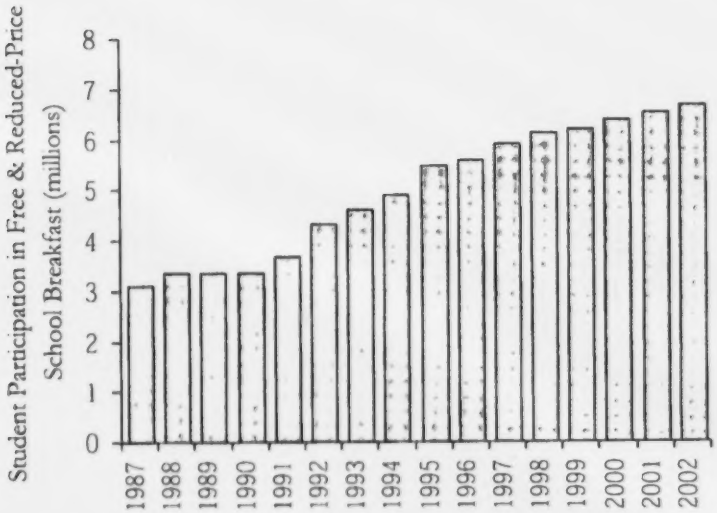
Most schools have recognized for several decades that serving lunch is important for their students, and, as a result, the lunch program is available in the vast majority of public schools. But schools were slower to come to a realization of how important it is that they serve breakfast. Indeed, the federal breakfast program as a whole is a more recent initiative, created as a pilot program by Congress in 1966 and first permanently authorized in 1975.

For this and other reasons, breakfast participation numbers (of both schools and students) lag behind lunch numbers. Of course, many families eat breakfast at home together, so fewer children would be eating breakfast at school than eat lunch. But there are many reasons children need good school breakfasts. Some poor families can not afford to feed their children a nutritious breakfast every day, and the School Breakfast Program is an essential support to them. For many other families, today's long commuting patterns, varied work schedules and long work hours for parents mean that the children leave home long before school starts. A good breakfast in school is essential for all these children to be alert and ready to learn. Moreover, many children, and teenagers in particular, have trouble eating a solid breakfast when they first awake – they eat better if there is some time between sleep and breakfast, and then do better in school if they have had a decent morning meal.

At the same time that more children need school breakfast just to avoid being hungry during morning classes, the evidence is mounting of the powerful positive educational and behavioral effects of a good breakfast eaten at school – close in time to the period during which a child is being

taught. Indeed, more and more schools are having children eat breakfast in the classroom (often served from a cart in the hallway) just before and during the first class of the day. The School Breakfast Program meets all these nutritional, educational and social needs.

Anti-hunger groups, educators, nutritionists, and child advocates have worked hard to expand the reach of school breakfast, and have made considerable progress. In the 2001-2002 school year, breakfast was available in 78 percent of the schools where lunch was available, up from 76 percent in the prior year and 42 percent in 1989. In the 2001-2002 school year, on a typical day, 8.1 million children participated in the program, up from 7.9 million in the prior year. Of the participating children, 6.7 million received free or reduced priced breakfasts. This was up from 6.5 million children in the prior year, and double the level in the late 1980s.



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Among students, for every 100 who received free or reduced price lunches in 2001-2002, 43 got a free or reduced price breakfast, up from a ratio of 42 per 100 the prior year and 29 per 100 in 1989. There is room for all states to improve on this measure. And there is broad variation among the states:

Ratio of Students in Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast for Every 100 Students in Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch

Top States		Lowest States	
West Virginia	57	Wisconsin	24
Kentucky	56	New Jersey	24
Mississippi	55	Illinois	28
Arkansas	54	Utah	28
Oregon	54	Alaska	32
Oklahoma	53	Nebraska	32
Texas	53	Colorado	34
Georgia	53	North Dakota	34
New Mexico	52	Hawaii	34
South Carolina	51		
North Carolina	51		
Louisiana	51		

State Data

The state data profiles in this report show for each state:

- $ how many schools participated in the breakfast program in 2001-2002, and how that compared to the number of schools in the lunch program;
- $ the number of students participating in the breakfast program in 2001-2002 on an average day;
- $ the number receiving a free or reduced price breakfast;
- $ the number receiving a paid breakfast;
- $ how the breakfast participation number of students compares to lunch participation, and how the state ranks on this measure;
- $ the number of "severe need schools" in the program in the state (schools with high proportions of low-income children and which receive extra reimbursement); and
- $ the amount of federal funds coming to the state for the breakfast program.

The states with the best utilization of the program are serving breakfast to about 55 low-income students for every 100 in the lunch program. While there is potential for states to go even higher than this, nearly two million

more low-income students would be eating breakfast each morning nationwide if all states just reached this 55:100 level. In the appendices to this report is a list of how many more students would be served in each state, and how much more federal breakfast money would be coming to each state, if all states reached this 55:100 breakfast- to-lunch ratio.

Summer Nutrition Programs

Background

When school is out, low-income children lose their access to regular daily school lunches and breakfasts. This is perilous for many poor children. School lunch and breakfast typically provide during the school year at least one-third and one-fourth, respectively, of the nutrients that a child needs. Because families often can not meet this need when school is out, many food banks report significant increases in requests for emergency food from low-income families during the summer. The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is intended to fill the vacuum. It provides nutritious meals and snacks to low-income children during this time of particular need. And a USDA evaluation of SFSP showed that 95 percent of summer food sites provide activities as well as nutrition – meeting the needs of families for supervised, positive activities that help children keep up in school.

Participation in this program is much higher than in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but since the 1996 welfare law cut reimbursement amounts for food and also ended Summer Food Service Program start-up grants, program expansion generally has stopped and participation is slipping in many states. In July 2001 SFSP participation on an average day was a little more than 2.04 million children, a decrease of 50,000 children from a year earlier.

An additional 1.2 million low-income children in July 2001 received summer nutrition in the form of free or reduced price school lunches through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) while they were in summer school. The number of children receiving summer food in school through NSLP has been growing in recent years.

When Summer Food Service Program and summer National School Lunch Program participation are combined, serving more than 3.2 million children in 2001, they still reach barely one in five (21 percent) of the low-income children receiving free and reduced price meals during the regular school year.

As in the case of school breakfasts, it is evident that there are practical ways to improve these numbers because a number of states are doing considerably better. Three states are serving at least two out of five children in need in the summer. The U.S. Congress and USDA both believe that states can do much

better. In the latter part of 2000, Senator Richard Lugar, seeing the disappointing summer food results, put into legislation a pilot project to reduce paperwork and maximize reimbursement in the 13 states identified by FRAC's analysis as having the worst participation rates. In 2001 those 13 states using the pilot increased SFSP participation by 9 percent while the rest of the nation fell 3 percent. And in 2002 USDA launched a separate new initiative to increase summer food participation nationwide.

State Data

Each state's profile in this report shows:

- $ average daily participation for July 2001 in the Summer Food Service Program, and its growth since 1992;
- $ average daily free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program participation in July 2001;
- $ participation in the two programs combined;
- $ the number of Summer Food Service Program sites and sponsors; and
- $ the amount of federal SFSP funds the state received.

The state data pages also compare participation in the combined summer nutrition programs to participation in the regular year school lunch program. Nationally, 21.1 children were served in the summer for every 100 in the school year. The ten best and worst states on this ratio are listed below.

Ratio of Children in 2001 Summer Nutrition To Children in Free and Reduced-Price School-Year School Lunch

Top States		Lowest States	
District of Columbia	44.1	Alaska	5.0
Nevada	42.4	Wyoming	5.6
California	40.7	Oklahoma	6.0
Rhode Island	39.9	Iowa	7.2
New Mexico	[illegible]	Kansas	7.3
New York	32.6	Arkansas	7.7
Massachusetts	31.7	Texas	7.7
Delaware	31.7	Nebraska	8.1
Hawaii	29.5	North Dakota	9.1
Utah	29.2	Indiana	10.3

In the appendix is a chart showing, if each state performed as well feeding children in the summer as the three best states did (serving 42 children for every 100 served during the school year), how many more children would be fed in the summer (3.2 million nationwide) in each state, and how much additional federal reimbursement would flow to each state.

The Child and Adult Care Food Program

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) provides meals and snacks to children in child care centers, Head Start programs, family child care homes, homeless and domestic violence shelters, and afterschool programs. CACFP reaches nearly 1.8 million children in child care centers and Head Start programs, and more than 900,000 children in family child care.

Changing demographics, changing gender roles, declining wages for many young workers, and the 1996 welfare law's strong push of low-income parents to work all have meant that more and more low-income children have both parents (or their single custodial parent) working and commuting longer and longer hours. The need for quality child care therefore keeps growing. CACFP supports quality care in several ways. It funds the excellent nutrition that is crucial for children's health, growth and development. It provides a stream of income that helps reduce caretaker turnover in family child care. A family child care provider serving five low-income children can receive more than $4,000 a year in CACFP funds. And its funding for nutrition allows other child care monies to be spent on quality of care and other services for the children.

Pre-schoolers

The number of participating child care centers increased from 36,005 in 1996 to 38,430 in 2000 and 40,911 in FY 2002. The number of children fed by CACFP in centers grew by 15 percent in those same years, from a little more than 1.5 million average daily participation in 1996 to 1.8 million in 2002.

The recent story in family child care is less positive. In 1996 Congress enacted substantial changes in the CACFP program for family child care homes. The most dramatic change was the institution of a means test -- cutting in half the federal reimbursement for meals and snacks if the provider's and the child's family incomes exceed 185 percent of the federal poverty level and the home is not in a low-income area. The period since then has seen a sharp drop in the number of homes participating, from 196,550 in 1996 to 164,831 in 2002. The number of children participating also fell, from 1,007,098 in 1996 to 910,130 in 2002.

Based on past experience, a significant increase in participation would have been expected during these years if the welfare law reimbursement cuts in CACFP had not been implemented. Instead, participation numbers have trended down. Currently, CACFP reaches only one quarter of the children in family child care, leaving approximately three million children and more than one-half million homes unserved.

The state data pages set out:

- average daily participation of children in CACFP in family child care homes and in child care centers in FY 2002;
- how much those numbers have changed since 1992;
- the number of homes and centers participating; and
- the amount of federal funds to the state for all CACFP programs combined.

Afterschool

School-aged children need healthy nutrition after school. One part of the Child and Adult Care Food Program provides meals and snacks to children participating in afterschool programs operated by nonprofit organizations, schools, and public agencies. Alternatively, schools can use the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) to serve afterschool snacks, and schools also can sponsor community-based programs so that they receive NSLP funds for afterschool snacks as well.

Legislation passed in 1998 created a considerable expansion of the snack program in both CACFP and NSLP, and reduced red tape for schools and non-profits. Legislation passed since then is expanding eligibility for suppers in afterschool programs in seven pilot states. Even before the improvements, participation in the afterschool nutrition programs was increasing. Growth has been accelerating. Reliable state-by-state data, however, are not yet available.

WIC

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides nutritious foods, nutrition education, and access to health care for low-income pregnant women, new mothers, and infants and young children at nutritional risk. Numerous studies have shown the positive benefits of participation in WIC. For example, it is estimated that every dollar spent on WIC results in between $1.77 and $3.13 in Medicaid savings for newborns and their mothers. The program has been proven to increase the number of women receiving prenatal care, reduce the incidence of low birthweight and fetal mortality, reduce anemia, and enhance the nutritional quality of the diet of participants.

In FY 2002 nearly 7.5 million pregnant women, infants and children participated in WIC in the average month. As the economy got worse, demands on the program increased. While participation in WIC grew 38

percent from 1992 to 2002, there remain potentially eligible unserved children.

As the economy has continued to be weak, the number of families turning to WIC has continued to increase. As of October 2002, participation in WIC reached nearly 7.7 million women, infants and children. USDA projects an average monthly caseload of 7.7 million in FY 2003 and 7.8 million in FY 2004.

The state data pages set out:

- $ the total number of participants in the average month in FY 2002;
- $ the increase in participation since 1992; and
- $ the amount of federal WIC funds flowing into the state.

TEFAP

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) provides USDA commodities to states, which distribute the food through local emergency food providers that include food banks, soup kitchens, and food pantries. These commodities include both $89 million in mandatory funding for the purchase of commodities, and varying amounts of "bonus" commodities, which can be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture when they become available. In addition to the commodity purchases, TEFAP separately provides $52.7 million administrative funding for transportation and storage of TEFAP commodities.

TEFAP is crucial because it fills gaps for those in immediate need who are not receiving sufficient benefits from federal nutrition programs, or for those who are not receiving any other federal food aid at all.

The state data pages provide information on the value of federal TEFAP entitlement, bonus commodity, and administrative funds going into each state in FY 2002.

CSFP

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) provides USDA commodities to pregnant and postpartum women, infants, children up to 6 years old and seniors age 60 years or older are eligible for the program if they reside in a State or Indian Reservation participating in the program and if they meet State income eligibility criteria.

The food package contains foods high in protein and calcium and other nutrients these populations often lack. Seniors currently comprise an

overwhelming majority of the participants served. CSFP currently operates in 28 states, the District of Columbia and two Indian Reservations.

An estimated 459,121 people were served by CSFP in FY 2002. This equates to approximately 5.5 million food packages yearly. Each food package is valued at $50 average retail. For women, infants and children, household income must be 185 percent of federal poverty level or less; for seniors it must be 130 percent or less. The state data pages set out, for participating states:

- the maximum caseload the state can serve; and
- federal funding in FY 2002.

United States

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	10.4
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.1

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	281,421,906
Number of children under age 18	72,142,757
Number of children under age 6	23,026,164
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	12%
Number of persons living in poverty	32,907,000
Number of children under age 18 in pov	11,176,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	16%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002) *	
Average daily student participation	8,100,045
Free and reduced-price	6,671,913
Paid	1,428,132
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	42.9
Number of schools participating	75,362
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	78%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$1,535,394,591

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002) *	
Average daily student participation	27,218,541
Free and reduced-price	15,568,618
Paid	11,649,923
Number of schools participating	97,145
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$5,899,663,198

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participatic	2,044,745
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,181,669
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	3,226,414
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	21%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch March of the same year	21.1
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	3,738
Number of Summer Food Service sites	31,693
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$218,719,615

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	19,073,140
Participation change since FY2000	11%
Average monthly benefit per person	$79.60
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	57-60%
Federal funding for food stamps	$18,174,798,731

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	7,262,288
Percent change since 1992	38%
Federal funding for WIC	$4,148,911,680

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	910,130
Change in child participation since 1992	2%
No. of participating family child care homes	64,831
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	1,799,603
Change in child participation since 1992	68%
Number of participating child care centers	40,911
Federal funding for CACFP	$1,637,133,075

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$89,026,510
Federal bonus commodity funding	$282,600,755
Administrative funding	$52,706,533

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	459,121
Federal funding	$23,000,000

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

United States numbers on this page include only the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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Alabama

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.9
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.9

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	4,447,100
Number of children under age 18	1,122,612
Number of children under age 6	355,598
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	16%
Number of persons living in poverty	696,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty	258,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	23%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	160,990
Free and reduced-price	138,619
Paid	22,372
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	42.0
Rank	23
Number of schools participating	1,204
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	78%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$30,024,247

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	543,756
Free and reduced-price	330,196
Paid	213,560
Number of schools participating	1,537
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$119,382,918

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	43,948
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	15,674
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	59,622
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	18%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	18.5
Rank	23
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	69
Number of Summer Food Service sites	733
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$3,662,523

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	443,547
Participation change since FY2000	12%
Average monthly benefit per person	$78.46
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	53-67%
Federal funding for food stamps	$417,620,556

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	118,616
Percent change since 1992	0%
Federal funding for WIC	$71,333,022

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	8,914
Change in child participation since 1992	-20%
No. of participating family child care homes	1,700
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	32,546
Change in child participation since 1992	110%
Number of participating child care centers	685
Federal funding for CACFP	$30,312,573

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$2,804,064
Federal bonus commodity funding	$5,027,714
Administrative funding	$1,044,637

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Alaska

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	4.3

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	626,932
Number of children under age 18	190,507
Number of children under age 6	57,034
Unemployment rate (2001)	6%
Poverty rate (2001)	9%
Number of persons living in poverty	54,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	22,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	12%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	13,010
Free and reduced-price	9,931
Paid	3,078
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	31.7
Rank	47
Number of schools participating	244
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	59%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$3,168,115

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	54,115
Free and reduced-price	31,310
Paid	22,805
Number of schools participating	411
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$16,816,584

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	687
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	848
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	1,535
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	174%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	5.0
Rank	51
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	9
Number of Summer Food Service sites	25
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$252,324

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	46,165
Participation change since FY2000	23%
Average monthly benefit per person	$107.41
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	67-82%
Federal funding for food stamps	$59,454,787

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	25,094
Percent change since 1992	114%
Federal funding for WIC	$19,885,747

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,539
Change in child participation since 1992	10%
No. of participating family child care homes	559
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,618
Change in child participation since 1992	49%
Number of participating child care centers	162
Federal funding for CACFP	$5,492,156

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$184,371
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,083,321
Administrative funding	$112,983

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Arizona

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.6
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	5,130,632
Number of children under age 18	1,362,701
Number of children under age 6	456,437
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	15%
Number of persons living in poverty	778,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	317,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	21%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	145,940
Free and reduced-price	125,243
Paid	20,696
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	41.5
Rank	26
Number of schools participating	1,276
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	90%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$29,991,837

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	459,012
Free and reduced-price	301,992
Paid	157,020
Number of schools participating	1,411
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$120,798,500

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	25,910
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	19,753
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	45,663
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	83%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	15.8
Rank	28
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	77
Number of Summer Food Service sites	360
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,666,203

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	378,721
Participation change since FY2000	46%
Average monthly benefit per person	$84.91
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	43-50%
Federal funding for food stamps	$385,908,411

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	151,179
Percent change since 1992	92%
Federal funding for WIC	$91,471,331

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	11,258
Change in child participation since 1992	64%
No. of participating family child care homes	3,886
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	35,826
Change in child participation since 1992	106%
Number of participating child care centers	848
Federal funding for CACFP	$35,747,247

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,656,240
Federal bonus commodity funding	$6,159,751
Administrative funding	$901,912

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	18,705
Federal funding	$954,206

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

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Arkansas

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	12.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.9

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	2,673,400
Number of children under age 18	680,058
Number of children under age 6	217,907
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	18%
Number of persons living in poverty	472,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	185,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	28%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	129,310
Free and reduced-price	105,667
Paid	23,642
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	54.3
Rank	4
Number of schools participating	1,226
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	97%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$22,035,099

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	316,412
Free and reduced-price	194,586
Paid	121,826
Number of schools participating	1,261
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$70,009,417

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	9,426
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	5,159
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	14,585
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-16%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	7.7
Rank	46
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	58
Number of Summer Food Service sites	104
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,583,708

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	283,909
Participation change since FY2000	15%
Average monthly benefit per person	$77.65
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	59-73%
Federal funding for food stamps	$264,534,345

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	84,153
Percent change since 1992	7%
Federal funding for WIC	$44,801,603

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,971
Change in child participation since 1992	-15%
No. of participating family child care homes	982
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	17,921
Change in child participation since 1992	73%
Number of participating child care centers	455
Federal funding for CACFP	$17,904,885

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,056,729
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,791,325
Administrative funding	$635,583

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

California

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	33,871,648
Number of children under age 18	9,221,463
Number of children under age 6	2,989,340
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	13%
Number of persons living in poverty	4,321,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	1,515,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	16%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	842,603
Free and reduced-price	760,850
Paid	81,753
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	39.3
Rank	30
Number of schools participating	7,944
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	77%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$204,874,004

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	2,583,197
Free and reduced-price	1,936,020
Paid	647,177
Number of schools participating	10,348
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$819,198,431

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	184,037
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	627,031
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	811,068
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	44%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	40.7
Rank	3
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	280
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,912
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$14,337,552

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	1,709,147
Participation change since FY2000	-7%
Average monthly benefit per person	$82.64
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	49-56%
Federal funding for food stamps	$1,695,730,099

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	1,266,542
Percent change since 1992	136%
Federal funding for WIC	$778,819,052

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	135,568
Change in child participation since 1992	4%
No. of participating family child care homes	22,489
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	161,221
Change in child participation since 1992	91%
Number of participating child care centers	4,284
Federal funding for CACFP	$199,220,428

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$11,035,991
Federal bonus commodity funding	$43,223,419
Administrative funding	$6,560,931

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	48,946
Federal funding	$2,402,550

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Colorado

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.6
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.5

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	4,301,261
Number of children under age 18	1,096,790
Number of children under age 6	354,594
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	9%
Number of persons living in poverty	383,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	118,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	10%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	68,976
Free and reduced-price	52,208
Paid	16,769
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	33.6
Rank	45
Number of schools participating	964
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	58%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$10,714,792

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	319,050
Free and reduced-price	155,249
Paid	163,801
Number of schools participating	1,671
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$56,381,731

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	12,000
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	4,612
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	16,612
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-12%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	11.0
Rank	40
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	46
Number of Summer Food Service sites	121
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$665,191

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	178,490
Participation change since FY2000	14%
Average monthly benefit per person	$77.24
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	48-63%
Federal funding for food stamps	$165,442,169

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	77,501
Percent change since 1992	49%
Federal funding for WIC	$43,238,686

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	14,019
Change in child participation since 1992	-37%
No. of participating family child care homes	3,036
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	20,376
Change in child participation since 1992	61%
Number of participating child care centers	509
Federal funding for CACFP	$18,360,191

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$822,262
Federal bonus commodity funding	$2,548,180
Administrative funding	$612,664

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	20,524
Federal funding	$1,064,455

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Connecticut

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	6.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.6

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	3,405,565
Number of children under age 18	839,574
Number of children under age 6	268,384
Unemployment rate (2001)	3%
Poverty rate (2001)	7%
Number of persons living in poverty	249,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	71,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	50,594
Free and reduced-price	43,776
Paid	6,819
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	34.5
Rank	42
Number of schools participating	536
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	49%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$10,914,828

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	278,361
Free and reduced-price	126,785
Paid	151,576
Number of schools participating	1,089
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$50,125,708

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	28,058
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	3,218
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	31,276
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	23%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	25.2
Rank	13
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	32
Number of Summer Food Service sites	357
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,097,813

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	168,591
Participation change since FY2000	2%
Average monthly benefit per person	$72.07
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	56-71%
Federal funding for food stamps	$145,797,723

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	51,331
Percent change since 1992	-17%
Federal funding for WIC	$34,303,232

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,785
Change in child participation since 1992	-50%
No. of participating family child care homes	1,149
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	11,600
Change in child participation since 1992	26%
Number of participating child care centers	292
Federal funding for CACFP	$8,653,044

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$682,549
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,073,065
Administrative funding	$383,629

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Delaware

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	7.3
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.1

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	783,600
Number of children under age 18	193,962
Number of children under age 6	61,395
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	7%
Number of persons living in poverty	53,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	17,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	21,715
Free and reduced-price	15,892
Paid	5,824
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	47.6
Rank	16
Number of schools participating	212
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	99%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$3,269,250

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	72,999
Free and reduced-price	33,374
Paid	39,625
Number of schools participating	215
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$12,732,143

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	8,139
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,492
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	9,631
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-43%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	31.7
Rank	8
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	15
Number of Summer Food Service sites	187
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,049,276

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	39,628
Participation change since FY2000	23%
Average monthly benefit per person	$82.63
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	41-56%
Federal funding for food stamps	$39,293,407

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	17,205
Percent change since 1992	20%
Federal funding for WIC	$8,952,745

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	3,772
Change in child participation since 1992	-12%
No. of participating family child care homes	928
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,754
Change in child participation since 1992	40%
Number of participating child care centers	107
Federal funding for CACFP	$6,869,520

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$181,361
Federal bonus commodity funding	$845,304
Administrative funding	$102,680

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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D.C.

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	9.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	572,059
Number of children under age 18	114,332
Number of children under age 6	39,143
Unemployment rate (2001)	7%
Poverty rate (2001)	18%
Number of persons living in poverty	101,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	34,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	31%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	19,702
Free and reduced-price	17,685
Paid	2,018
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	41.9
Rank	24
Number of schools participating	165
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	96%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$4,269,835

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	49,753
Free and reduced-price	42,210
Paid	7,543
Number of schools participating	172
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$15,782,098

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	20,442
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	631
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	21,073
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	199%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	44.1
Rank	1
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	18
Number of Summer Food Service sites	167
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,527,855

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	74,271
Participation change since FY2000	-8%
Average monthly benefit per person	$84.90
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	81-90%
Federal funding for food stamps	$75,667,818

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	15,150
Percent change since 1992	-8%
Federal funding for WIC	$10,928,237

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	302
Change in child participation since 1992	-31%
No. of participating family child care homes	105
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	8,168
Change in child participation since 1992	54%
Number of participating child care centers	140
Federal funding for CACFP	$3,210,182

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$275,942
Federal bonus commodity funding	$829,077
Administrative funding	$150,911

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	9,212
Federal funding	$477,979

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Florida

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	12.2
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	4.0

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	15,982,378
Number of children under age 18	3,634,572
Number of children under age 6	1,136,401
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	13%
Number of persons living in poverty	2,077,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	697,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	18%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	481,697
Free and reduced-price	411,289
Paid	70,408
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	43.4
Rank	21
Number of schools participating	2,895
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$91,977,833

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	1,371,570
Free and reduced-price	946,981
Paid	424,589
Number of schools participating	3,176
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$345,333,449

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	170,471
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	28,401
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	198,872
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-19%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	21.8
Rank	19
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	124
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,319
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$15,510,813

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	989,685
Participation change since FY2000	12%
Average monthly benefit per person	$73.97
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	47-56%
Federal funding for food stamps	$878,454,831

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	340,958
Percent change since 1992	42%
Federal funding for WIC	$202,777,464

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,409
Change in child participation since 1992	21%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,721
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	123,631
Change in child participation since 1992	139%
Number of participating child care centers	2,346
Federal funding for CACFP	$82,502,023

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$4,522,087
Federal bonus commodity funding	$23,078,484
Administrative funding	$2,662,198

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Georgia

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.6
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.9

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	8,186,453
Number of children under age 18	2,165,774
Number of children under age 6	710,012
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	13%
Number of persons living in poverty	1,069,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	440,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	19%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	403,957
Free and reduced-price	317,828
Paid	86,129
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	52.5
Rank	8
Number of schools participating	1,993
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	94%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$72,772,037

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	1,103,504
Free and reduced-price	605,935
Paid	497,569
Number of schools participating	2,128
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$230,851,971

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	91,291
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	22,318
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	113,609
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	48%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	19.5
Rank	21
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	130
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,115
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$9,558,113

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	645,633
Participation change since FY2000	15%
Average monthly benefit per person	$80.17
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	50-62%
Federal funding for food stamps	$621,290,583

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	237,075
Percent change since 1992	25%
Federal funding for WIC	$129,329,322

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	28,055
Change in child participation since 1992	14%
No. of participating family child care homes	3,289
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	85,712
Change in child participation since 1992	345%
Number of participating child care centers	1,532
Federal funding for CACFP	$61,556,787

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$2,462,887
Federal bonus commodity funding	$4,819,698
Administrative funding	$1,438,049

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Hawaii

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	10.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	1,211,537
Number of children under age 18	294,325
Number of children under age 6	93,762
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	11%
Number of persons living in poverty	138,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	46,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	16%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	33,739
Free and reduced-price	22,107
Paid	11,632
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	34.2
Rank	43
Number of schools participating	275
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	95%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$6,426,685

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	133,263
Free and reduced-price	64,699
Paid	68,564
Number of schools participating	290
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$28,326,417

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	4,776
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	13,617
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	18,393
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	366%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	29.5
Rank	9
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	18
Number of Summer Food Service sites	79
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$669,890

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	106,370
Participation change since FY2000	-10%
Average monthly benefit per person	$118.90
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	88-100%
Federal funding for food stamps	$151,768,769

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	32,984
Percent change since 1992	81%
Federal funding for WIC	$25,481,938

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	940
Change in child participation since 1992	-21%
No. of participating family child care homes	366
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,745
Change in child participation since 1992	-32%
Number of participating child care centers	243
Federal funding for CACFP	$4,160,606

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$266,172
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,292,663
Administrative funding	$176,269

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Idaho

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	13
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	4.5

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	1,293,953
Number of children under age 18	368,131
Number of children under age 6	116,441
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	12%
Number of persons living in poverty	151,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	56,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	15%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	32,492
Free and reduced-price	26,041
Paid	6,450
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	35.2
Rank	38
Number of schools participating	546
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$5,093,741

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	143,495
Free and reduced-price	74,036
Paid	69,459
Number of schools participating	597
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$26,287,935

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	6,672
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,625
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	9,297
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	183%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	12.8
Rank	37
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	43
Number of Summer Food Service sites	93
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,295,976

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	69,998
Participation change since FY2000	20%
Average monthly benefit per person	$73.83
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	39-51%
Federal funding for food stamps	$62,014,314

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	33,448
Percent change since 1992	18%
Federal funding for WIC	$17,732,525

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,221
Change in child participation since 1992	-11%
No. of participating family child care homes	453
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,512
Change in child participation since 1992	61%
Number of participating child care centers	125
Federal funding for CACFP	$3,988,357

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$440,938
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,144,183
Administrative funding	$242,318

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Illinois

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	9.2
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.7

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	12,419,293
Number of children under age 18	3,239,229
Number of children under age 6	1,054,924
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	10%
Number of persons living in poverty	1,249,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	466,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	15%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	215,526
Free and reduced-price	190,081
Paid	25,445
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	27.6
Rank	49
Number of schools participating	2,537
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	57%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$39,972,366

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	1,083,548
Free and reduced-price	687,958
Paid	395,590
Number of schools participating	4,446
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$245,827,806

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	84,529
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	63,401
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	147,930
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	25%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	22.0
Rank	18
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	103
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,378
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$7,956,343

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	886,344
Participation change since FY2000	14%
Average monthly benefit per person	$86.81
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	64-73%
Federal funding for food stamps	$923,305,728

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	260,080
Percent change since 1992	27%
Federal funding for WIC	$158,265,167

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	26,288
Change in child participation since 1992	36%
No. of participating family child care homes	7,609
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	74,582
Change in child participation since 1992	31%
Number of participating child care centers	1,495
Federal funding for CACFP	$76,557,227

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$3,597,751
Federal bonus commodity funding	$13,463,197
Administrative funding	$2,463,023

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	15,808
Federal funding	$805,977

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Indiana

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.5
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (2000 Census)	6,080,485
Number of children under age 18	1,572,806
Number of children under age 6	508,975
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	9%
Number of persons living in poverty	511,000
Number of children under age 18 in pov	155,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	11%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	124,256
Free and reduced-price	98,693
Paid	25,562
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	37.6
Rank	32
Number of schools participating	1,566
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	68%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$22,181,300

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	639,512
Free and reduced-price	262,716
Paid	376,796
Number of schools participating	2,291
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$99,676,217

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	19,277
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	5,380
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	24,657
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	21%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	10.3
Rank	42
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	70
Number of Summer Food Service sites	353
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$2,572,246

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	410,884
Participation change since FY2000	37%
Average monthly benefit per person	$82.83
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	59-73%
Federal funding for food stamps	$408,077,163

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

Average monthly number of participants	124,162
Percent change since 1992	-5%
Federal funding for WIC	$66,067,519

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	18,944
Change in child participation since 1992	34%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,189
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	30,018
Change in child participation since 1992	25%
Number of participating child care centers	660
Federal funding for CACFP	$24,668,581

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

Federal entitlement funding	$1,718,514
Federal bonus commodity funding	$7,222,491
Administrative funding	$950,548

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Iowa

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	7.6
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.2

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	2,926,324
Number of children under age 18	732,334
Number of children under age 6	226,748
Unemployment rate (2001)	3%
Poverty rate (2001)	7%
Number of persons living in poverty	212,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	52,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	70,717
Free and reduced-price	44,696
Paid	26,022
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	36.2
Rank	36
Number of schools participating	1,488
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$10,337,572

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	379,269
Free and reduced-price	123,588
Paid	255,681
Number of schools participating	1,642
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$50,248,917

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,111
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	3,537
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	8,648
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-7%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	7.2
Rank	48
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	30
Number of Summer Food Service sites	96
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$652,241

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	140,729
Participation change since FY2000	14%
Average monthly benefit per person	$76.28
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	52-68%
Federal funding for food stamps	$128,762,369

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	63,010
Percent change since 1992	20%
Federal funding for WIC	$32,787,508

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	9,735
Change in child participation since 1992	-4%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,183
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	17,451
Change in child participation since 1992	25%
Number of participating child care centers	519
Federal funding for CACFP	$13,703,153

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$773,984
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,668,071
Administrative funding	$462,859

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	4,582
Federal funding	$233,018

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Kansas

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.3
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.2

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	2,688,418
Number of children under age 18	711,220
Number of children under age 6	225,993
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	10%
Number of persons living in poverty	267,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	85,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	14%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	84,314
Free and reduced-price	64,132
Paid	20,181
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	48.1
Rank	15
Number of schools participating	1,301
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	82%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$13,854,174

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	313,801
Free and reduced-price	133,330
Paid	180,471
Number of schools participating	1,581
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$49,637,956

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	7,999
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,470
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	9,469
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	22%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	7.3
Rank	47
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	32
Number of Summer Food Service sites	110
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,006,169

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	140,403
Participation change since FY2000	21%
Average monthly benefit per person	$67.23
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	47-60%
Federal funding for food stamps	$113,271,938

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	58,024
Percent change since 1992	18%
Federal funding for WIC	$31,892,465

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	32,266
Change in child participation since 1992	-25%
No. of participating family child care homes	4,435
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	18,949
Change in child participation since 1992	50%
Number of participating child care centers	482
Federal funding for CACFP	$23,384,420

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$743,197
Federal bonus commodity funding	$3,785,197
Administrative funding	$453,679

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	6,210
Federal funding	$313,546

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Kentucky

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	10.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	4,041,769
Number of children under age 18	993,841
Number of children under age 6	319,158
Unemployment rate (2001)	6%
Poverty rate (2001)	13%
Number of persons living in poverty	503,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	163,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	17%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	196,494
Free and reduced-price	151,674
Paid	44,820
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	55.9
Rank	2
Number of schools participating	1,387
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$34,084,956

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	502,616
Free and reduced-price	271,453
Paid	231,163
Number of schools participating	1,524
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$100,973,992

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	33,244
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	5,971
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	39,215
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	48%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	14.7
Rank	30
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	120
Number of Summer Food Service sites	661
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$4,073,447

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	450,102
Participation change since FY2000	12%
Average monthly benefit per person	$75.93
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	67-83%
Federal funding for food stamps	$410,097,309

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	113,137
Percent change since 1992	12%
Federal funding for WIC	$67,161,559

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,862
Change in child participation since 1992	115%
No. of participating family child care homes	975
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	40,378
Change in child participation since 1992	53%
Number of participating child care centers	923
Federal funding for CACFP	$22,619,389

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,200,740
Federal bonus commodity funding	$3,834,664
Administrative funding	$992,589

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	6,910
Federal funding	$344,574

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Louisiana

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	13.2
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	4,468,976
Number of children under age 18	1,218,453
Number of children under age 6	380,545
Unemployment rate (2001)	6%
Poverty rate (2001)	16%
Number of persons living in poverty	709,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	280,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	23%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	243,515
Free and reduced-price	208,132
Paid	35,382
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	51.2
Rank	12
Number of schools participating	1,562
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	92%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$45,454,433

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	634,813
Free and reduced-price	406,499
Paid	228,314
Number of schools participating	1,702
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$145,133,069

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	44,032
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	4,347
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	48,379
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-16%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	11.8
Rank	39
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	65
Number of Summer Food Service sites	536
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$5,566,458

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	588,458
Participation change since FY2000	18%
Average monthly benefit per person	$83.14
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	62-74%
Federal funding for food stamps	$587,074,354

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	129,200
Percent change since 1992	-1%
Federal funding for WIC	$79,084,260

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	24,641
Change in child participation since 1992	14%
No. of participating family child care homes	5,628
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	26,632
Change in child participation since 1992	55%
Number of participating child care centers	646
Federal funding for CACFP	$39,873,241

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$2,690,909
Federal bonus commodity funding	$5,601,304
Administrative funding	$1,327,288

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	76,241
Federal funding	$3,828,165

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Maine

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	9.4
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.1

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	1,274,923
Number of children under age 18	300,978
Number of children under age 6	85,893
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	10%
Number of persons living in poverty	132,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	30,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	12%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	29,963
Free and reduced-price	20,239
Paid	9,725
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	40.7
Rank	27
Number of schools participating	589
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	80%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$4,246,438

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	107,090
Free and reduced-price	49,717
Paid	57,373
Number of schools participating	738
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$18,434,049

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,786
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	587
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	6,373
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	93%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	12.8
Rank	36
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	53
Number of Summer Food Service sites	133
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$676,496

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	111,147
Participation change since FY2000	9%
Average monthly benefit per person	$73.06
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	69-87%
Federal funding for food stamps	$97,446,679

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	21,470
Percent change since 1992	-17%
Federal funding for WIC	$11,410,689

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	9,225
Change in child participation since 1992	-5%
No. of participating family child care homes	1,356
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,457
Change in child participation since 1992	27%
Number of participating child care centers	201
Federal funding for CACFP	$7,952,584

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$375,447
Federal bonus commodity funding	$2,153,390
Administrative funding	$211,420

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding	

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Maryland

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.1

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	5,296,486
Number of children under age 18	1,353,419
Number of children under age 6	426,250
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	7%
Number of persons living in poverty	385,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	98,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	122,372
Free and reduced-price	94,529
Paid	27,843
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	43.9
Rank	20
Number of schools participating	1,341
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	90%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$21,588,783

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	413,662
Free and reduced-price	215,414
Paid	198,248
Number of schools participating	1,498
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$80,344,901

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	29,863
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	22,624
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	52,487
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	60%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	24.6
Rank	14
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	45
Number of Summer Food Service sites	717
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$3,891,137

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	228,398
Participation change since FY2000	4%
Average monthly benefit per person	$78.51
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	50-65%
Federal funding for food stamps	$215,189,301

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	96,188
Percent change since 1992	37%
Federal funding for WIC	$51,901,337

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	22,490
Change in child participation since 1992	-3%
No. of participating family child care homes	4,093
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	24,041
Change in child participation since 1992	57%
Number of participating child care centers	515
Federal funding for CACFP	$27,739,595

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,195,337
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,105,966
Administrative funding	$741,250

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding	

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Massachusetts

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	6.7
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.0

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	6,349,097
Number of children under age 18	1,495,967
Number of children under age 6	477,060
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	9%
Number of persons living in poverty	561,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	159,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	12%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	119,027
Free and reduced-price	100,293
Paid	18,734
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	45.3
Rank	19
Number of schools participating	1,518
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	65%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$22,221,778

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	539,482
Free and reduced-price	221,535
Paid	317,947
Number of schools participating	2,330
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$87,331,106

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	59,964
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	9,361
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	69,325
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	168%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	31.7
Rank	7
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	91
Number of Summer Food Service sites	764
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$2,611,457

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	242,542
Participation change since FY2000	5%
Average monthly benefit per person	$71.89
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	37-49%
Federal funding for food stamps	$209,235,751

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	113,180
Percent change since 1992	21%
Federal funding for WIC	$61,194,007

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	21,798
Change in child participation since 1992	-9%
No. of participating family child care homes	5,883
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	29,840
Change in child participation since 1992	36%
Number of participating child care centers	853
Federal funding for CACFP	$36,570,665

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,574,181
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,409,006
Administrative funding	$925,590

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding	

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

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Michigan

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.4

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	9,938,444
Number of children under age 18	2,592,595
Number of children under age 6	813,075
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	9%
Number of persons living in poverty	927,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	295,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	12%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	213,153
Free and reduced-price	177,987
Paid	35,167
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	42.2
Rank	22
Number of schools participating	2,975
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	74%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$40,534,323

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	815,025
Free and reduced-price	421,747
Paid	393,278
Number of schools participating	4,027
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$155,146,152

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	37,514
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	30,530
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	68,044
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	16.6
Rank	27
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	108
Number of Summer Food Service sites	837
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$3,653,285

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	750,037
Participation change since FY2000	24%
Average monthly benefit per person	$71.62
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	71-81%
Federal funding for food stamps	$644,577,181

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	215,845
Percent change since 1992	23%
Federal funding for WIC	$120,179,446

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	25,854
Change in child participation since 1992	0%
No. of participating family child care homes	7,485
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	38,052
Change in child participation since 1992	45%
Number of participating child care centers	1,058
Federal funding for CACFP	$40,941,366

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$3,443,773
Federal bonus commodity funding	$8,567,292
Administrative funding	$2,039,338

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	83,165
Federal funding	$4,269,825

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Minnesota

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	7.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.0

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	4,919,479
Number of children under age 18	1,286,539
Number of children under age 6	396,389
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	7%
Number of persons living in poverty	361,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	92,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	120,920
Free and reduced-price	76,662
Paid	44,259
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	39.8
Rank	28
Number of schools participating	1,225
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	67%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$16,979,856

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	552,283
Free and reduced-price	192,781
Paid	359,502
Number of schools participating	1,839
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$74,594,847

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	33,097
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	3,184
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	36,281
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	128%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	18.8
Rank	22
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	51
Number of Summer Food Service sites	395
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$2,499,001

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	216,960
Participation change since FY2000	11%
Average monthly benefit per person	$77.13
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	58-72%
Federal funding for food stamps	$200,648,921

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	102,008
Percent change since 1992	26%
Federal funding for WIC	$54,837,577

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	83,978
Change in child participation since 1992	-3%
No. of participating family child care homes	10,926
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	25,074
Change in child participation since 1992	30%
Number of participating child care centers	603
Federal funding for CACFP	$48,161,437

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,176,337
Federal bonus commodity funding	$2,772,181
Administrative funding	$760,484

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	12,983
Federal funding	$650,094

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Mississippi

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	13.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.7

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	2,844,658
Number of children under age 18	774,404
Number of children under age 6	245,724
Unemployment rate (2001)	6%
Poverty rate (2001)	19%
Number of persons living in poverty	539,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	178,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	23%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	176,847
Free and reduced-price	157,999
Paid	18,848
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	54.8
Rank	3
Number of schools participating	821
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	89%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$36,460,521

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	392,371
Free and reduced-price	288,157
Paid	104,214
Number of schools participating	924
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$105,402,641

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	28,562
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,418
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	29,980
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-32%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	10.3
Rank	41
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	65
Number of Summer Food Service sites	206
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$3,769,864

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	324,852
Participation change since FY2000	18%
Average monthly benefit per person	$76.43
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	53-66%
Federal funding for food stamps	$297,925,151

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	102,272
Percent change since 1992	-7%
Federal funding for WIC	$57,413,832

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	3,107
Change in child participation since 1992	-70%
No. of participating family child care homes	605
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	26,678
Change in child participation since 1992	36%
Number of participating child care centers	420
Federal funding for CACFP	$21,457,479

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,545,770
Federal bonus commodity funding	$2,601,824
Administrative funding	$828,679

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	5,687
Federal funding	$277,070

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Missouri

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.6
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.3

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	5,595,211
Number of children under age 18	1,426,102
Number of children under age 6	444,409
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	10%
Number of persons living in poverty	537,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	171,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	13%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	172,219
Free and reduced-price	131,487
Paid	40,732
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	45.9
Rank	18
Number of schools participating	2,102
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	83%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$30,455,383

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	596,459
Free and reduced-price	286,302
Paid	310,157
Number of schools participating	2,542
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$109,154,036

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	27,673
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	14,492
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	42,165
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	54%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	15.0
Rank	29
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	72
Number of Summer Food Service sites	503
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$5,913,437

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	515,006
Participation change since FY2000	22%
Average monthly benefit per person	$77.17
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	69-86%
Federal funding for food stamps	$476,894,198

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	128,029
Percent change since 1992	32%
Federal funding for WIC	$68,606,914

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,922
Change in child participation since 1992	-13%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,049
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	32,076
Change in child participation since 1992	68%
Number of participating child care centers	788
Federal funding for CACFP	$30,716,582

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,890,493
Federal bonus commodity funding	$7,449,021
Administrative funding	$1,058,490

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	5,000
Federal funding	$187,860

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Montana

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	13.2
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	4.0

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	902,195
Number of children under age 18	229,944
Number of children under age 6	66,082
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	13%
Number of persons living in poverty	119,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	34,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	16%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	18,319
Free and reduced-price	13,875
Paid	4,444
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	37.6
Rank	31
Number of schools participating	522
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	64%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$3,333,238

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	74,801
Free and reduced-price	36,871
Paid	37,930
Number of schools participating	816
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$14,831,463

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	8,305
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	521
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	8,826
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	127%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	23.5
Rank	16
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	49
Number of Summer Food Service sites	117
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$566,460

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	63,347
Participation change since FY2000	7%
Average monthly benefit per person	$76.19
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	53-66%
Federal funding for food stamps	$57,920,257

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	21,402
Percent change since 1992	19%
Federal funding for WIC	$12,924,050

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	9,241
Change in child participation since 1992	7%
No. of participating family child care homes	1,053
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,938
Change in child participation since 1992	73%
Number of participating child care centers	206
Federal funding for CACFP	$8,080,355

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$333,344
Federal bonus commodity funding	$588,298
Administrative funding	$194,576

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	5,991
Federal funding	$320,191

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Nebraska

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	9.9
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (2000 Census)	1,711,263
Number of children under age 18	449,615
Number of children under age 6	140,725
Unemployment rate (2001)	3%
Poverty rate (2001)	9%
Number of persons living in poverty	158,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	56,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	13%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	38,572
Free and reduced-price	27,896
Paid	10,676
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	32.0
Rank	46
Number of schools participating	521
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	51%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$6,336,123

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	219,892
Free and reduced-price	87,210
Paid	132,682
Number of schools participating	1,026
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$32,583,610

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,111
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,780
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	6,891
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	8.1
Rank	44
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	35
Number of Summer Food Service sites	102
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$674,594

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	88,459
Participation change since FY2000	7%
Average monthly benefit per person	$70.01
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	53-68%
Federal funding for food stamps	$74,382,259

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

Average monthly number of participants	37,110
Percent change since 1992	26%
Federal funding for WIC	$21,797,034

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	19,936
Change in child participation since 1992	-23%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,972
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	14,765
Change in child participation since 1992	70%
Number of participating child care centers	407
Federal funding for CACFP	$19,153,695

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

Federal entitlement funding	$439,293
Federal bonus commodity funding	$865,491
Administrative funding	$261,556

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

Maximum monthly caseload	13,669
Federal funding	$691,054

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Nevada

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	10.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.4

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	1,998,257
Number of children under age 18	509,731
Number of children under age 6	174,857
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	7%
Number of persons living in poverty	152,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	49,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	39,313
Free and reduced-price	32,500
Paid	6,813
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	39.7
Rank	29
Number of schools participating	403
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	87%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$8,079,932

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	128,301
Free and reduced-price	81,760
Paid	46,541
Number of schools participating	464
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$32,595,130

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	4,981
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	27,018
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	31,999
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	276%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	42.4
Rank	2
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	33
Number of Summer Food Service sites	82
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$928,426

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	97,035
Participation change since FY2000	59%
Average monthly benefit per person	$82.02
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	33-45%
Federal funding for food stamps	$95,508,198

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	41,241
Percent change since 1992	143%
Federal funding for WIC	$22,958,639

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,689
Change in child participation since 1992	-23%
No. of participating family child care homes	344
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	3,773
Change in child participation since 1992	59%
Number of participating child care centers	72
Federal funding for CACFP	$2,807,761

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$488,250
Federal bonus commodity funding	$701,529
Administrative funding	$278,765

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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New Hampshire

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	6.5
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	1.9

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	1,235,786
Number of children under age 18	308,901
Number of children under age 6	91,394
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	7%
Number of persons living in poverty	81,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	21,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	17,796
Free and reduced-price	10,136
Paid	7,660
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	35.9
Rank	37
Number of schools participating	370
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	73%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$2,357,325

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	107,580
Free and reduced-price	28,250
Paid	79,330
Number of schools participating	506
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$12,053,696

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	2,284
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	953
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	3,237
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	12.0
Rank	38
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	25
Number of Summer Food Service sites	45
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$418,803

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	41,053
Participation change since FY2000	13%
Average monthly benefit per person	$70.35
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	42.56%
Federal funding for food stamps	$34,656,997

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	16,894
Percent change since 1992	-7%
Federal funding for WIC	$9,154,856

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,550
Change in child participation since 1992	-34%
No. of participating family child care homes	228
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,559
Change in child participation since 1992	75%
Number of participating child care centers	161
Federal funding for CACFP	$2,446,033

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$277,397
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,354,805
Administrative funding	$140,756

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	7,572
Federal funding	$411,290

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Jersey

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	7.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.4

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	8,414,350
Number of children under age 18	2,081,474
Number of children under age 6	676,663
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	8%
Number of persons living in poverty	683,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	168,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	90,223
Free and reduced-price	77,655
Paid	12,568
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	23.9
Rank	50
Number of schools participating	1,115
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	42%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$19,113,466

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	598,289
Free and reduced-price	325,207
Paid	273,082
Number of schools participating	2,642
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$127,220,579

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service particip	62,686
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	14,425
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participati	77,111
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	14%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	24.3
Rank	15
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	98
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,682
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Progr	$5,569,855

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	319,799
Participation change since FY2000	-7%
Average monthly benefit per person	$81.89
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	47-58%
Federal funding for food stamps	$314,258,247

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	133,946
Percent change since 1992	7%
Federal funding for WIC	$74,385,566

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	6,272
Change in child participation since 1992	-14%
No. of participating family child care homes	1,242
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	50,160
Change in child participation since 1992	52%
Number of participating child care centers	1,096
Federal funding for CACFP	$36,036,532

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,874,918
Federal bonus commodity funding	$5,996,018
Administrative funding	$1,181,595

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding	

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Mexico

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	14.6
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	4.2

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	1,819,046
Number of children under age 18	507,568
Number of children under age 6	155,936
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	18%
Number of persons living in poverty	323,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	118,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	25%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	92,232
Free and reduced-price	79,036
Paid	13,196
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	51.5
Rank	9
Number of schools participating	732
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	92%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$16,579,582

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	200,832
Free and reduced-price	153,365
Paid	47,467
Number of schools participating	800
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$53,437,380

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participatic	44,919
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	6,740
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	51,659
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-10%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	35.3
Rank	5
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	70
Number of Summer Food Service sites	744
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$4,518,338

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	170,457
Participation change since FY2000	1%
Average monthly benefit per person	$75.47
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	56-68%
Federal funding for food stamps	$154,364,768

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	59,913
Percent change since 1992	39%
Federal funding for WIC	$34,063,443

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	24,043
Change in child participation since 1992	40%
No. of participating family child care homes	6,277
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	15,296
Change in child participation since 1992	21%
Number of participating child care centers	362
Federal funding for CACFP	$27,893,041

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,038,719
Federal bonus commodity funding	$2,320,046
Administrative funding	$468,465

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	22,632
Federal funding	$1,128,075

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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New York

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	9.6
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.1

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	18,976,457
Number of children under age 18	4,674,191
Number of children under age 6	1,491,866
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	14%
Number of persons living in poverty	2,664,000
Number of children under age 18 in pove	871,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	20%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	464,941
Free and reduced-price	392,683
Paid	72,258
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	34.5
Rank	41
Number of schools participating	5,006
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	85%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$94,808,482

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	1,766,415
Free and reduced-price	1,137,100
Paid	629,315
Number of schools participating	5,917
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$422,625,611

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	309,468
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	60,287
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	369,755
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	32.6
Rank	6
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	298
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,921
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$37,491,247

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	1,357,097
Participation change since FY2000	-6%
Average monthly benefit per person	$90.80
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	55-64%
Federal funding for food stamps	$1,478,662,757

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	454,577
Percent change since 1992	22%
Federal funding for WIC	$272,917,873

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	53,196
Change in child participation since 1992	81%
No. of participating family child care homes	8,444
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	158,802
Change in child participation since 1992	41%
Number of participating child care centers	2,930
Federal funding for CACFP	$116,901,593

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$5,630,821
Federal bonus commodity funding	$16,407,262
Administrative funding	$3,579,301

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	40,487
Federal funding	$0

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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North Carolina

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	8,049,313
Number of children under age 18	1,961,317
Number of children under age 6	645,599
Unemployment rate (2001)	6%
Poverty rate (2001)	13%
Number of persons living in poverty	1,013,000
Number of children under age 18 in	320,000
Poverty rate for children under age 1	16%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	302,725
Free and reduced-price	239,128
Paid	63,597
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	51.2
Rank	11
Number of schools participating	2,134
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	95%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$55,040,140

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	834,079
Free and reduced-price	466,743
Paid	367,336
Number of schools participating	2,235
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$177,338,385

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participatic	40,085
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	25,459
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	65,544
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	9%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	14.6
Rank	31
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	107
Number of Summer Food Service sites	801
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$4,502,203

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	574,369
Participation change since FY2000	18%
Average monthly benefit per person	$77.83
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	48-55%
Federal funding for food stamps	$536,423,418

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	208,357
Percent change since 1992	35%
Federal funding for WIC	$108,096,767

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	16,994
Change in child participation since 199	110%
No. of participating family child care h	3,842
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	96,334
Change in child participation since 199	123%
Number of participating child care cen	2,068
Federal funding for CACFP	$63,118,871

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$2,970,111
Federal bonus commodity funding	$5,239,854
Administrative funding	$1,521,150

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	1,315
Federal funding	$65,891

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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North Dakota

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.5
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.2

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	642,200
Number of children under age 18	160,899
Number of children under age 6	47,722
Unemployment rate (2001)	3%
Poverty rate (2001)	14%
Number of persons living in poverty	86,000
Number of children under age 18 in p	24,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	19%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	14,717
Free and reduced-price	9,399
Paid	5,318
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	34.0
Rank	44
Number of schools participating	257
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	59%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$2,124,293

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	77,726
Free and reduced-price	27,612
Paid	50,114
Number of schools participating	435
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$10,803,318

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participatic	2,155
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	403
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	2,558
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-17%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	9.1
Rank	43
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	24
Number of Summer Food Service sites	34
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$305,643

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	36,781
Participation change since FY2000	16%
Average monthly benefit per person	$71.08
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	47-61%
Federal funding for food stamps	$31,374,657

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	13,823
Percent change since 1992	-23%
Federal funding for WIC	$9,702,471

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	10,713
Change in child participation since 1992	-18%
No. of participating family child care homes	1,589
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,062
Change in child participation since 1992	84%
Number of participating child care centers	134
Federal funding for CACFP	$7,298,340

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$211,388
Federal bonus commodity funding	$705,738
Administrative funding	$116,424

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	3,000
Federal funding	$112,716

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Ohio

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	9.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (2000 Census)	11,353,140
Number of children under age 18	2,885,141
Number of children under age 6	908,264
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	11%
Number of persons living in poverty	1,174,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	387,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	15%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	205,706
Free and reduced-price	171,977
Paid	33,729
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	36.6
Rank	35
Number of schools participating	2,363
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	55%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$39,372,770

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	1,011,083
Free and reduced-price	470,900
Paid	540,183
Number of schools participating	4,270
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$173,519,005

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	44,815
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	12,500
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	57,315
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	25%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	13.0
Rank	35
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	122
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,130
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$4,886,174

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	734,679
Participation change since FY2000	20%
Average monthly benefit per person	$82.43
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	52-63%
Federal funding for food stamps	$726,310,158

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

Average monthly number of participants	253,817
Percent change since 1992	11%
Federal funding for WIC	$133,782,530

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	17,846
Change in child participation since 1992	-29%
No. of participating family child care homes	3,855
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	74,646
Change in child participation since 1992	89%
Number of participating child care centers	1,583
Federal funding for CACFP	$48,670,797

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

Federal entitlement funding	$3,162,836
Federal bonus commodity funding	$13,204,868
Administrative funding	$2,151,271

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

Maximum monthly caseload	4,250
Federal funding	$204,060

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Oklahoma

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	12.9
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (2000 Census)	3,450,654
Number of children under age 18	890,264
Number of children under age 6	281,719
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	15%
Number of persons living in poverty	508,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	170,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	20%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	154,813
Free and reduced-price	124,977
Paid	29,836
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	53.4
Rank	6
Number of schools participating	1,606
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	87%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$27,211,224

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	376,643
Free and reduced-price	234,191
Paid	142,452
Number of schools participating	1,851
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$82,506,152

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,858
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,960
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	13,818
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	10%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	6.0
Rank	49
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	54
Number of Summer Food Service sites	215
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$2,005,906

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	316,659
Participation change since FY2000	25%
Average monthly benefit per person	$75.91
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	56-66%
Federal funding for food stamps	$288,441,518

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

Average monthly number of participants	109,396
Percent change since 1992	49%
Federal funding for WIC	$59,705,875

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	21,400
Change in child participation since 1992	114%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,973
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	30,922
Change in child participation since 1992	73%
Number of participating child care centers	915
Federal funding for CACFP	$36,155,217

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

Federal entitlement funding	$1,122,887
Federal bonus commodity funding	$5,951,298
Administrative funding	$675,969

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding	

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Oregon

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	13.7
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	5.8

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	3,421,399
Number of children under age 18	844,270
Number of children under age 6	266,917
Unemployment rate (2001)	6%
Poverty rate (2001)	12%
Number of persons living in poverty	408,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	116,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	14%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	112,095
Free and reduced-price	88,256
Paid	23,839
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	53.6
Rank	5
Number of schools participating	1,250
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	94%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$18,896,296

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	278,157
Free and reduced-price	164,777
Paid	113,380
Number of schools participating	1,324
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$56,986,082

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	31,912
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	3,549
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	35,461
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	184%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	23.2
Rank	17
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	69
Number of Summer Food Service sites	343
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$927,089

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	359,138
Participation change since FY2000	53%
Average monthly benefit per person	$74.13
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	66-81%
Federal funding for food stamps	$319,462,072

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	97,082
Percent change since 1992	62%
Federal funding for WIC	$57,791,993

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	16,082
Change in child participation since 1992	3%
No. of participating family child care homes	3,563
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	12,211
Change in child participation since 1992	39%
Number of participating child care centers	433
Federal funding for CACFP	$19,850,193

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,272,978
Federal bonus commodity funding	$4,190,940
Administrative funding	$694,769

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	930
Federal funding	$49,386

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Pennsylvania

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.4
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.2

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	12,281,054
Number of children under age 18	2,918,988
Number of children under age 6	883,286
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	10%
Number of persons living in poverty	1,158,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	362,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	14%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	213,347
Free and reduced-price	167,675
Paid	45,672
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	36.6
Rank	34
Number of schools participating	2,525
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	65%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$39,611,732

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	1,038,885
Free and reduced-price	457,689
Paid	581,196
Number of schools participating	3,864
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$180,577,845

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	102,000
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	16,411
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	118,411
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	26.3
Rank	12
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	164
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,238
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$12,541,736

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	766,615
Participation change since FY2000	-1%
Average monthly benefit per person	$76.13
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	61-75%
Federal funding for food stamps	$700,337,384

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	222,345
Percent change since 1992	-1%
Federal funding for WIC	$127,710,303

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	14,641
Change in child participation since 1992	-25%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,366
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	63,214
Change in child participation since 1992	41%
Number of participating child care centers	1,681
Federal funding for CACFP	$39,387,604

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$4,049,690
Federal bonus commodity funding	$7,494,931
Administrative funding	$2,241,236

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	5,000
Federal funding	$187,860

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Rhode Island

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.7
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (2000 Census)	1,048,319
Number of children under age 18	247,509
Number of children under age 6	76,798
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	10%
Number of persons living in poverty	100,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	26,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	11%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	17,703
Free and reduced-price	15,397
Paid	2,307
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	37.2
Rank	33
Number of schools participating	351
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	94%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$4,195,408

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

Average daily student participation*	69,870
Free and reduced-price	41,410
Paid	28,460
Number of schools participating	374
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	#REF!

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	13,690
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,170
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	15,860
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	57%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	39.9
Rank	4
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	16
Number of Summer Food Service sites	184
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$818,449

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	71,933
Participation change since FY2000	-3%
Average monthly benefit per person	$74.44
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	59-72%
Federal funding for food stamps	$64,256,422

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

Average monthly number of participants	22,027
Percent change since 1992	24%
Federal funding for WIC	$13,660,886

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,994
Change in child participation since 1992	52%
No. of participating family child care homes	395
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,614
Change in child participation since 1992	89%
Number of participating child care centers	176
Federal funding for CACFP	$5,586,154

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

Federal entitlement funding	$297,006
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,237,877
Administrative funding	$177,879

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding	

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

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South Carolina

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.3
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	4,012,012
Number of children under age 18	1,009,093
Number of children under age 6	316,492
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	15%
Number of persons living in poverty	603,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	217,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	22%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	171,098
Free and reduced-price	146,274
Paid	24,824
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	51.3
Rank	10
Number of schools participating	1,095
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	100%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$33,875,515

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	460,378
Free and reduced-price	285,118
Paid	175,260
Number of schools participating	1,099
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$18,609,485

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	68,555
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	10,275
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	78,830
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	10%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	27.9
Rank	11
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	47
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,187
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$6,176,517

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	379,310
Participation change since FY2000	28%
Average monthly benefit per person	$77.22
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	57-68%
Federal funding for food stamps	$351,661,564

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	109,575
Percent change since 1992	6%
Federal funding for WIC	$57,179,138

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,514
Change in child participation since 1992	50%
No. of participating family child care homes	975
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	23,377
Change in child participation since 1992	75%
Number of participating child care centers	449
Federal funding for CACFP	$19,997,316

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,530,915
Federal bonus commodity funding	$5,238,555
Administrative funding	$839,800

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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South Dakota

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	7.9
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	1.9

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	754,844
Number of children under age 18	202,726
Number of children under age 6	61,600
Unemployment rate (2001)	3%
Poverty rate (2001)	8%
Number of persons living in poverty	62,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	13,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	18,803
Free and reduced-price	14,780
Paid	4,022
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	34.9
Rank	39
Number of schools participating	428
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	62%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$3,556,918

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	102,508
Free and reduced-price	42,402
Paid	60,106
Number of schools participating	687
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$108,128,737

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,106
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,472
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	7,578
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	17.5
Rank	24
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	53
Number of Summer Food Service sites	83
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$527,931

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	47,663
Participation change since FY2000	11%
Average monthly benefit per person	$79.24
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	56-72%
Federal funding for food stamps	$45,323,818

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	20,283
Percent change since 1992	-5%
Federal funding for WIC	$13,238,615

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,142
Change in child participation since 1992	6%
No. of participating family child care homes	682
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,489
Change in child participation since 1992	48%
Number of participating child care centers	195
Federal funding for CACFP	$5,077,096

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$160,162
Federal bonus commodity funding	$813,398
Administrative funding	$142,460

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	3,000
Federal funding	$112,716

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Tennessee

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	11.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.4

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	5,689,283
Number of children under age 18	1,397,236
Number of children under age 6	449,266
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	14%
Number of persons living in poverty	802,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	273,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	20%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	210,944
Free and reduced-price	168,661
Paid	42,283
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	48.2
Rank	14
Number of schools participating	1,526
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$34,914,620

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	628,058
Free and reduced-price	349,776
Paid	278,282
Number of schools participating	1,679
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$16,364,863

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	40,181
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	3,643
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	43,824
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	33%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	13.2
Rank	34
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	41
Number of Summer Food Service sites	952
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$4,715,226

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	598,012
Participation change since FY2000	21%
Average monthly benefit per person	$76.85
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	63-76%
Federal funding for food stamps	$551,508,090

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	153,212
Percent change since 1992	27%
Federal funding for WIC	$92,239,233

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	9,666
Change in child participation since 1992	75%
No. of participating family child care homes	1,797
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	39,702
Change in child participation since 1992	97%
Number of participating child care centers	1,120
Federal funding for CACFP	$33,195,710

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,133,907
Federal bonus commodity funding	$6,567,351
Administrative funding	$1,140,692

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	16,833
Federal funding	$839,542

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Texas

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	13.9
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	20,851,820
Number of children under age 18	5,873,930
Number of children under age 6	1,935,534
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	15%
Number of persons living in poverty	3,129,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	1,279,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	21%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	1,093,503
Free and reduced-price	921,399
Paid	172,104
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	52.8
Rank	7
Number of schools participating	6,883
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	98%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$204,005,354

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	2,579,402
Free and reduced-price	1,746,417
Paid	832,985
Number of schools participating	7,041
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$126,637,944

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	87,479
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	41,984
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	129,463
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-9%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	7.7
Rank	45
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	179
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,321
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$21,189,504

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	1,554,428
Participation change since FY2000	17%
Average monthly benefit per person	$81.61
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	44-50%
Federal funding for food stamps	$1,522,294,908

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	786,530
Percent change since 1992	69%
Federal funding for WIC	$383,838,197

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	41,848
Change in child participation since 1992	-24%
No. of participating family child care homes	7,905
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	141,913
Change in child participation since 1992	146%
Number of participating child care centers	2,532
Federal funding for CACFP	$131,825,588

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$8,061,479
Federal bonus commodity funding	$26,754,135
Administrative funding	$4,631,558

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	5,750
Federal funding	$279,437

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Utah

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	13.8
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	4.6

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	2,233,169
Number of children under age 18	716,831
Number of children under age 6	248,608
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	11%
Number of persons living in poverty	238,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	88,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	12%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	39,194
Free and reduced-price	32,321
Paid	6,874
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	28.0
Rank	48
Number of schools participating	562
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	70%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$7,165,090

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	276,159
Free and reduced-price	115,507
Paid	160,652
Number of schools participating	798
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$628,442,099

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	21,498
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	10,572
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	32,070
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	101%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	29.2
Rank	10
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	25
Number of Summer Food Service sites	127
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,858,076

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	90,448
Participation change since FY2000	10%
Average monthly benefit per person	$73.44
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	44-57%
Federal funding for food stamps	$79,708,928

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	61,406
Percent change since 1992	22%
Federal funding for WIC	$31,367,238

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	19,533
Change in child participation since 1992	-18%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,832
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	11,440
Change in child participation since 1992	-9%
Number of participating child care centers	230
Federal funding for CACFP	$19,946,476

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$570,954
Federal bonus commodity funding	$1,826,675
Administrative funding	$337,534

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

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Vermont

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	9.1
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	1.8

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	608,827
Number of children under age 18	147,579
Number of children under age 6	41,619
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	10%
Number of persons living in poverty	59,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	13,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	11%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	15,844
Free and reduced-price	10,305
Paid	5,538
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	49.0
Rank	13
Number of schools participating	273
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	81%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$2,348,582

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	53,547
Free and reduced-price	21,016
Paid	32,531
Number of schools participating	336
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$45,146,319

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	4,173
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	357
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	4,530
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	393%
f students receiving summer nutrition lunch per 100 who receive free or reduced-price h in March of the same year	21.6
	20
ummer Food Service sponsors	49
nmer Food Service sites	146
g for Summer Food Service Program	$286,227

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	39,914
Participation change since FY2000	-2%
Average monthly benefit per person	$71.51
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	65-82%
Federal funding for food stamps	$34,252,771

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	15,903
Percent change since 1992	3%
Federal funding for WIC	$10,017,920

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,582
Change in child participation since 1992	-20%
No. of participating family child care homes	655
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	2,122
Change in child participation since 1992	17%
Number of participating child care centers	89
Federal funding for CACFP	$3,105,699

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$154,806
Federal bonus commodity funding	$872,776
Administrative funding	$88,739

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	5,814
Federal funding	$344,747

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Virginia

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	7.6
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	1.5

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	7,078,515
Number of children under age 18	1,735,824
Number of children under age 6	555,673
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	8%
Number of persons living in poverty	564,000
Number of children under age 18 in povert	142,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	182,852
Free and reduced-price	137,041
Paid	45,811
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	46.3
Rank	17
Number of schools participating	1,730
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	88%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$28,438,129

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	666,947
Free and reduced-price	295,896
Paid	371,051
Number of schools participating	1,970
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$8,024,125

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	38,642
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	12,052
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	50,694
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	31%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	17.4
Rank	25
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	93
Number of Summer Food Service sites	711
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$3,865,527

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	353,978
Participation change since FY2000	5%
Average monthly benefit per person	$71.49
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	51-64%
Federal funding for food stamps	$303,674,409

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	129,103
Percent change since 1992	24%
Federal funding for WIC	$75,323,151

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	12,335
Change in child participation since 1992	-10%
No. of participating family child care homes	2,953
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	34,257
Change in child participation since 1992	63%
Number of participating child care centers	828
Federal funding for CACFP	$23,122,960

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,915,016
Federal bonus commodity funding	$6,443,309
Administrative funding	$967,027

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Washington

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	12.5
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	4.6

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	5,894,121
Number of children under age 18	1,509,780
Number of children under age 6	474,010
Unemployment rate (2001)	6%
Poverty rate (2001)	11%
Number of persons living in poverty	634,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	193,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	13%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	131,136
Free and reduced-price	109,132
Paid	22,004
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	41.9
Rank	25
Number of schools participating	1,725
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	87%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$23,903,069

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	481,219
Free and reduced-price	260,781
Paid	220,438
Number of schools participating	1,984
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$113,760,486

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	29,754
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	6,243
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	35,997
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	79%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	14.2
Rank	32
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	115
Number of Summer Food Service sites	543
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$2,434,731

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	350,373
Participation change since FY2000	19%
Average monthly benefit per person	$75.55
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	55-67%
Federal funding for food stamps	$317,651,773

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	152,106
Percent change since 1992	108%
Federal funding for WIC	$95,275,507

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	30,621
Change in child participation since 1992	-14%
No. of participating family child care homes	4,727
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	35,229
Change in child participation since 1992	50%
Number of participating child care centers	884
Federal funding for CACFP	$31,439,613

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,654,552
Federal bonus commodity funding	$6,642,859
Administrative funding	$1,114,657

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	3,000
Federal funding	$150,755

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

West Virginia

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	10.3
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	1,808,344
Number of children under age 18	401,775
Number of children under age 6	122,875
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	16%
Number of persons living in poverty	291,000
Number of children under age 18 in pove	82,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	22%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	84,189
Free and reduced-price	61,496
Paid	22,693
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	57.1
Rank	1
Number of schools participating	781
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	99%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$14,353,917

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	191,234
Free and reduced-price	107,745
Paid	83,489
Number of schools participating	790
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$97,701,312

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	14,727
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,454
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	16,181
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	57%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	14.1
Rank	33
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	82
Number of Summer Food Service sites	429
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$1,463,492

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	235,736
Participation change since FY2000	4%
Average monthly benefit per person	$70.00
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	75-92%
Federal funding for food stamps	$198,011,265

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	50,265
Percent change since 1992	18%
Federal funding for WIC	$28,884,795

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,700
Change in child participation since 1992	100%
No. of participating family child care homes	1,832
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	9,176
Change in child participation since 1992	80%
Number of participating child care centers	451
Federal funding for CACFP	$12,396,410

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$861,495
Federal bonus commodity funding	$2,803,470
Administrative funding	$484,700

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Wisconsin

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	8.4
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	5,363,675
Number of children under age 18	1,367,386
Number of children under age 6	413,982
Unemployment rate (2001)	5%
Poverty rate (2001)	8%
Number of persons living in poverty	423,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	142,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	11%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	65,930
Free and reduced-price	48,700
Paid	17,230
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	23.8
Rank	51
Number of schools participating	1,077
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	44%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$10,237,491

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	548,434
Free and reduced-price	204,757
Paid	343,677
Number of schools participating	2,471
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$40,385,006

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	28,372
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	5,019
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	33,391
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	74%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	17.0
Rank	26
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	61
Number of Summer Food Service sites	286
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$2,204,594

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	262,310
Participation change since FY2000	36%
Average monthly benefit per person	$62.69
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	49-63%
Federal funding for food stamps	$197,330,085

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	102,781
Percent change since 1992	24%
Federal funding for WIC	$56,479,600

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	22,090
Change in child participation since 1992	22%
No. of participating family child care homes	3,795
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	39,664
Change in child participation since 1992	68%
Number of participating child care centers	895
Federal funding for CACFP	$27,663,994

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$1,364,405
Federal bonus commodity funding	$3,384,234
Administrative funding	$949,643

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	5,000
Federal funding	$187,860

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

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Wyoming

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)	
Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger)	9.9
Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger)	3.2

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Population (2000 Census)	493,782
Number of children under age 18	128,097
Number of children under age 6	37,086
Unemployment rate (2001)	4%
Poverty rate (2001)	9%
Number of persons living in poverty	42,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty	12,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18	10%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	10,001
Free and reduced-price	7,474
Paid	2,527
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	34.7
Rank	40
Number of schools participating	235
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	63%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	$1,631,709

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)	
Average daily student participation*	49,682
Free and reduced-price	21,548
Paid	28,134
Number of schools participating	376
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	$77,547,718

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)	
Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	481
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	742
Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation	1,223
Percent change in average daily participation since 1992	-14%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year	5.6
Rank	50
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	5
Number of Summer Food Service sites	9
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	$124,049

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	
Avr. monthly participation (FY2002)	23,530
Participation change since FY2000	5%
Average monthly benefit per person	$76.28
Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000)	47-60%
Federal funding for food stamps	$21,538,153

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)	
Average monthly number of participants	11,353
Percent change since 1992	6%
Federal funding for WIC	$6,558,816

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)	
Family child care home average daily participation of children	3,643
Change in child participation since 1992	-19%
No. of participating family child care homes	467
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,084
Change in child participation since 1992	-43%
Number of participating child care centers	129
Federal funding for CACFP	$3,652,309

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)	
Federal entitlement funding	$131,155
Federal bonus commodity funding	$445,250
Administrative funding	$86,010

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)	
Maximum monthly caseload	this program is not
Federal funding	available in this state

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Food Stamp Program Participation -- Change from Nov. 2001 and Nov. 2002

State	November 2001	November 2002	% change over past year
California	1,686,743	1,661,429	-1.5%
Hawaii	107,619	106,666	-0.9%
Rhode Island	72,145	71,908	-0.3%
Vermont	39,098	40,347	3.2%
Pennsylvania	761,497	789,528	3.7%
New York	1,335,452	1,387,306	3.9%
New Jersey	315,180	328,864	4.3%
West Virginia	230,481	242,013	5.0%
Mississippi	326,286	344,513	5.6%
Illinois	868,994	924,213	6.4%
Alabama	436,725	464,824	6.4%
Virginia	350,452	373,957	6.7%
Montana	62,426	66,752	6.9%
DC	75,299	80,573	7.0%
North Dakota	34,986	37,627	7.5%
Missouri	504,276	543,460	7.8%
South Dakota	46,299	49,970	7.9%
Minnesota	209,824	227,574	8.5%
Arkansas	274,344	298,411	8.8%
Florida	973,449	1,059,453	8.8%
Connecticut	160,418	175,625	9.5%
New Hampshire	39,165	42,932	9.6%
Iowa	135,773	149,146	9.8%
Michigan	710,024	783,596	10.4%
Kentucky	435,063	480,454	10.4%
Wyoming	22,250	24,606	10.6%
North Carolina	556,711	618,426	11.1%
Oregon	339,898	380,138	11.8%
Maryland	219,007	245,207	12.0%
Nebraska	83,784	93,823	12.0%
Louisiana	571,556	640,081	12.0%
Georgia	629,416	705,864	12.1%
Wisconsin	251,746	283,620	12.7%
Massachusetts	235,449	266,505	13.2%
Maine	107,995	122,501	13.4%
Washington	330,155	376,005	13.9%
Indiana	387,399	441,499	14.0%
New Mexico	163,195	186,636	14.4%
Colorado	169,984	194,576	14.5%
Nevada	90,820	104,320	14.9%
Alaska	40,559	47,001	15.9%
Texas	1,502,894	1,748,624	16.4%
Kansas	132,232	154,028	16.5%
Idaho	64,614	75,305	16.5%
Ohio	691,007	805,933	16.6%
Delaware	37,336	43,874	17.5%
South Carolina	362,000	428,872	18.5%
Utah	83,933	100,263	19.5%
Tennessee	561,003	675,599	20.4%
Arizona	348,482	432,362	24.1%
Oklahoma	287,732	368,079	27.9%
United States	18,499,919	20,331,881	9.9%

Source:USDA Preliminary Summary Food Assistance Program Results

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Food Stamp Program Participation - Change from Nov. 1997 to Nov. 2002

State	November 1997	November 2002	% change over past five years
California	2,431,724	1,661,429	-31.7%
Maryland	331,041	245,207	-25.9%
New Jersey	441,894	328,864	-25.6%
Massachusetts	327,293	266,505	-18.6%
Vermont	49,229	40,347	-18.0%
New York	1,670,550	1,387,306	-17.0%
Pennsylvania	941,904	789,528	-16.2%
Connecticut	202,662	175,625	-13.3%
Hawaii	121,895	106,666	-12.5%
West Virginia	275,673	242,013	-12.2%
Virginia	420,977	373,957	-11.2%
Rhode Island	80,538	71,908	-10.7%
D.C.	88,130	80,573	-8.6%
Delaware	47,375	43,874	-7.4%
Illinois	960,211	924,213	-3.7%
Wyoming	25,462	24,606	-3.4%
Mississippi	354,981	344,513	-2.9%
Colorado	198,596	194,576	-2.0%
Washington	382,672	376,005	-1.7%
Texas	1,764,638	1,748,624	-0.9%
Nebraska	94,320	93,823	-0.5%
Florida	1,059,002	1,059,453	0.0%
Michigan	775,735	783,596	1.0%
Minnesota	224,162	227,574	1.5%
Iowa	145,765	149,146	2.3%
Ohio	773,913	805,933	4.1%
New Hampshire	40,811	42,932	5.2%
Alabama	440,384	464,824	5.5%
New Mexico	175,901	186,636	6.1%
Georgia	654,847	705,864	7.8%
Montana	61,819	66,752	8.0%
Maine	112,480	122,501	8.9%
Alaska	42,784	47,001	9.9%
Utah	91,104	100,263	10.1%
South Dakota	45,204	49,970	10.5%
North Dakota	33,451	37,627	12.5%
North Carolina	543,795	618,426	13.7%
Kentucky	417,776	480,454	15.0%
Arkansas	254,114	298,411	17.4%
Kansas	126,503	154,028	21.8%
Louisiana	522,664	640,081	22.5%
Tennessee	545,191	675,599	23.9%
Idaho	60,413	75,305	24.7%
Oklahoma	293,050	368,079	25.6%
South Carolina	340,977	428,872	25.8%
Missouri	418,042	543,460	30.0%
Arizona	318,609	432,362	35.7%
Indiana	324,178	441,499	36.2%
Wisconsin	204,772	283,620	38.5%
Nevada	74,466	104,320	40.1%
Oregon	237,655	380,138	60.0%
United States	19,867,083	20,331,881	2.3%

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Participation and Increased Federal Payments if States Served 55 Students Free or Reduced-Price Breakfasts for Each 100 Served Free or Reduced-Price School Lunches*

State	SBP Free and Reduced-Price Participation, March 2002	SBP Participation if SBP Reached 55/100 NSLP, March 2002	Increase in SBP Participation if this Standard was Reached	Potential Increased Funding for 180 School Days
Alabama	138,619	181,608	42,989	$8,693,250
Alaska	9,931	17,221	7,289	$2,331,414
Arizona	125,243	166,096	40,852	$8,229,702
California	760,850	1,064,811	303,961	$61,102,509
Colorado	52,208	85,387	33,179	$6,627,998
Connecticut	43,776	69,732	25,956	$5,256,037
Delaware	15,892	18,356	2,464	$497,394
District of Columbia	17,685	23,216	5,531	$1,128,677
Florida	411,289	520,840	109,550	$22,100,001
Georgia	317,828	333,264	15,436	$3,100,843
Hawaii	22,107	35,584	13,478	$3,113,225
Idaho	26,041	40,720	14,678	$2,930,844
Illinois	190,081	378,377	188,296	$38,384,739
Indiana	98,693	144,494	45,801	$9,192,674
Iowa	44,696	67,974	23,278	$4,615,652
Kansas	64,132	73,331	9,199	$1,823,963
Louisiana	208,132	223,575	15,442	$3,126,945
Maine	20,239	27,344	7,106	$1,413,472
Maryland	94,529	118,478	23,949	$4,773,536
Massachusetts	100,293	121,844	21,551	$4,377,174
Michigan	177,987	231,961	53,974	$10,931,279
Minnesota	76,662	106,030	29,368	$5,813,859
Missouri	131,487	157,466	25,979	$5,204,122
Montana	13,875	20,279	6,404	$1,280,029
Nebraska	27,896	47,965	20,069	$3,995,427
Nevada	32,500	44,968	12,469	$2,496,984
New Hampshire	10,136	15,538	5,402	$1,071,732
New Jersey	77,655	178,864	101,209	$20,477,030
New Mexico	79,036	84,351	5,315	$1,068,865
New York	392,683	625,405	232,722	$47,017,219
North Carolina	239,128	256,709	17,581	$3,520,128
North Dakota	9,399	15,187	5,787	$1,152,360
Ohio	171,977	258,995	87,018	$17,629,797
Oklahoma	124,977	128,805	3,828	$764,907
Pennsylvania	167,675	251,729	84,053	$16,942,778
Rhode Island	15,397	22,776	7,379	$1,502,383
South Carolina	146,274	156,815	10,540	$2,129,618
South Dakota	14,780	23,321	8,541	$1,713,975
Tennessee	168,661	192,377	23,716	$4,763,197
Texas	921,399	960,529	39,130	$7,908,723
Utah	32,321	63,529	31,208	$6,209,295
Vermont	10,305	1[illegible],559	1,253	$248,407
Virginia	137,041	162,743	25,701	$5,136,447
Washington	109,132	143,430	34,297	$6,845,474
Wisconsin	48,700	112,617	63,916	$12,774,892
Wyoming	7,474	11,852	4,377	$867,231
Total	**6,106,822**	**7,998,045**	**1,891,223**	**$382,286,205**

* See page 9 and the Technical Notes section on page 16 for details on how the esimated numbers were derived.

Participation and Increased Federal Payments in July 2001 Summer Nutrition if States Served 42 Children per 100 Served in School Year National School Lunch Program

State	Number of Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch* & Summer Food Combined), July 2001	Number of Children Who Would Be in July Summer Nutriton if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children per 100 in School Year NSLP*	Number of Additional Children Reached in July if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children per 100 in School Year NSLP*	Additional Dollars in July Federal Reimbursements if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children per 100 in School Year NSLP* ($2.09/child for 22 days)**
Alabama	59,622	135,360	75,738	$4,036,431
Alaska	1,535	12,858	11,323	$603,433
Arizona	45,663	121,555	75,892	$4,044,671
Arkansas	14,585	79,554	64,969	$3,462,508
Colorado	16,612	63,386	46,775	$2,492,849
Connecticut	31,276	52,029	20,754	$1,106,078
Delaware	9,631	12,777	3,146	$167,660
Florida	198,872	383,331	184,459	$9,830,752
Georgia	113,609	244,959	131,350	$7,000,292
Hawaii	18,393	26,148	7,755	$413,314
Idaho	9,297	30,575	21,278	$1,134,019
Illinois	147,930	282,814	134,884	$7,188,640
Indiana	24,657	100,900	76,244	$4,063,416
Iowa	8,648	50,145	41,498	$2,211,619
Kansas	9,469	54,288	44,819	$2,388,624
Kentucky	39,215	112,415	73,201	$3,901,226
Louisiana	48,379	172,381	124,002	$6,608,697
Maine	6,373	20,739	14,367	$765,674
Maryland	52,487	89,774	37,287	$1,987,226
Massachusetts	69,325	91,802	22,477	$1,197,911
Michigan	68,044	172,594	104,550	$5,571,991
Minnesota	36,281	80,854	44,574	$2,375,565
Mississippi	29,980	122,106	92,126	$4,909,847
Missouri	42,165	117,908	75,742	$4,036,680
Montana	8,826	15,782	6,956	$370,701
Nebraska	6,891	35,609	28,719	$1,530,554
New Hampshire	3,237	11,342	8,104	$431,923
New Jersey	77,111	133,447	56,336	$3,002,407
New Mexico	51,659	61,382	9,723	$518,185
New York	369,755	476,980	107,226	$5,714,588
North Carolina	65,544	188,673	123,129	$6,562,146
North Dakota	2,558	11,771	9,213	$491,011
Ohio	57,315	185,701	128,385	$6,842,290
Oklahoma	13,818	97,280	83,462	$4,448,104
Oregon	35,461	64,131	28,670	$1,527,976
Pennsylvania	118,411	189,268	70,857	$3,776,325
Rhode Island	15,860	16,707	847	$45,150
South Carolina	78,830	118,651	39,821	$2,122,263
South Dakota	7,578	18,214	10,637	$566,888
Tennessee	43,824	139,631	95,807	$5,106,009
Texas	129,463	702,555	573,092	$30,542,920
Utah	32,070	46,119	14,049	$748,743
Vermont	4,530	8,825	4,296	$228,949
Virginia	50,694	122,582	71,888	$3,831,284
Washington	35,997	106,647	70,650	$3,765,304
West Virginia	16,181	48,255	32,074	$1,709,391
Wisconsin	33,391	82,684	49,292	$2,627,037
Wyoming	1,223	9,128	7,905	$421,285
United States***	2,362,274	5,522,619	3,160,344	$168,430,555

* National School Lunch Program numbers only reflect free and reduced-price participation.

** This estimate is calculated assuming that the state's sponsors are reimbursed each day for one lunch only and at the lowest rate ($2.09 per lunch). Further, we assume that all participants are served for the full 22 weekdays in July.

*** For the purposes of this chart, we exluded the top three states (California, District of Columbia and Nevada) which set the 42 per 100 standard. Hence, some totals on this page do not equal those in other tables.

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Sources

Data in this report are subject to change as states and the federal government update, audit data or modify preliminary numbers. Territories are in totals in the introduction, but not in the U.S. profile.
Population Data: Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, http://www.census.gov.

Income Data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/pcpi.htm.

Poverty Data: Bureau of the Census, http://www.census.gov

Unemployment Data: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://stats.bls.gov.

Food Insecurity Data:. Data are available from the Economic Research Service at the USDA, see http://www.ers.usda.gov.

Definitions of Food Insecurity/Hunger: USDA measures food insecurity and hunger only related to financial constraints. Food secure households have access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food insecure households do not have access to enough food to fully meet basic needs at all times. Among food insecure households, some reach a level of severity grave enough that one or more household members are hungry. Hunger is defined as the uneasy or painful sensation caused by lack of food.

Hungry households are those in which adults have decreased the quality of food they consume because of lack of money to the point where they are quite likely to be hungry on a frequent basis, or in which children's intake has been reduced due to lack of family financial resources, to the point that children are likely to be hungry on a regular basis and adults' intake is severely reduced.

Even when hunger is not present, adults in food insecure households are so limited in resources to buy food that they are running out of food, or reducing the quality of food their family eats, or feeding their children unbalanced diets, or skipping meals so their children can eat, or taking certain other steps to adjust to their economic problems that threaten the adequacy of the family's diet.

Federal food program data: Data obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. Most data below can be found at http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd.

School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program. Student participation numbers are reported for March 2002 and are estimates generated by the USDA from states' reports of meals served. Because these numbers are estimates, they may not total due to rounding. School participation numbers are reported for the 2001-2002 school year using October 2001 as the benchmark. Federal funding levels are preliminary data for the 2001-2002 school year. Federal funding amounts for the breakfast and lunch programs consist of reimbursements to states for meals; these numbers do not include commodities given to states for use in school meals or any state funding provided for these programs. Ranking for the states was calculated by FRAC and can be found in FRAC's report, School Breakfast Scorecard: 2002, available at http://www.frac.org.

Summer Food Service Program. Participation numbers are reported for July 2001. *Summer Nutrition* participation refers to the combination of child participation in Summer Food Service Program free and reduced price meals and student participation in free and reduced-price meals in July under the National School Lunch Program. This combination gives a fuller picture of how effectively children are being fed in the summer months. For data on participation for states that have a participation peak in June rather than July, see FRAC's report Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation, available at http://www.frac.org.

Food Stamp Program numbers are from the USDA. Participation numbers for food stamps are preliminary average monthly participation numbers for fiscal year 2002. Administrative costs represent only the federal share and do not include money for education and training programs sometimes included in the administrative cost category by USDA.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Participation data are average monthly participation numbers for fiscal year 2002 from the USDA website.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Data are from the US Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 2002. The number of child care centers and average daily attendance for centers include the data for Head Start programs. Average daily attendance data are reported to the USDA on a quarterly basis and are summed and divided by four to obtain annual averages. Unlike participation data in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, average daily attendance is not adjusted for absenteeism. For more information see http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/ccfypart.htm.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). Preliminary data obtained from USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. Values reported are mandatory funding for the purchase of TEFAP commodities. This figure includes administrative funds and bonus commodities.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP). Data obtained from USDA.

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